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ANNUAL ADMINISTRATION REPORT

OF THE

ARCHÆOLOGICAL DEPARTMENT

GWALIOR STATE

FOR

VIKRAM SAMVAT 1993, YEAR 1936-37.



GWALIOR :

PRINTED AT THE ALIJAH DARBAR PRESS.

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ANNUAL ADMINISTRATION REPORT
OF THE
ARCHÆOLOGICAL DEPARTMENT, GWALIOR STATE,
FOR THE

Year ending 30th June 1937, Samvat 1993.

PART I.

I. Office Notes.

Charge.—The undersigned held charge of the Department during the year of report, except from the 2nd to the 27th February 1937, while he was on leave. During the period of leave, the charge of his current duties remained with Mr. S. P. Tate, the Inspector of Archæology.

2. *Leave.*—The Superintendent was on privilege leave from the 2nd to the 27th February 1937.

Members of the subordinate staff enjoyed leave as follows :—

- (1) *Inspector.*—Privilege leave for 16 days.
- (2) *General Assistant.*—Privilege leave for 24 days.
- (3) *Photographer-Draughtsman.*—3 days' privilege leave.
- (4) *Assistant Photographer-Draughtsman.*—6 days' privilege leave.
- (5) *Curator, Archæological Museum.*—Privilege leave for 18 days including 3 days' *Sutak* leave.

3. *Administrative Changes.*—The Department of Archæology was re-transferred to the Home Portfolio from the 15th March 1937 (*vide Gwalior Government Gazette*, dated the 6th March 1937).

4. *General.*—All the office staff discharged their respective duties harmoniously, diligently and carefully for which I am glad to record my appreciation.

II. Orders and Circulars.

5. No Circulars and Orders with special reference to this Department were issued.

III. Work at Headquarters.

6. In addition to the usual Office routine, the following work was done during the headquarters' season :—

- (a) The *Annual Administration Report* for the year 1935-36 was compiled and submitted along with an album of important photographs taken during the year.

- (b) Coins received as treasure-trove or for sale or exchange were examined and disposed of.
- (c) A list of duplicate coins available for sale or exchange in the Archæological Department was printed and circulated among the Museums in India.
- (d) Fifty-five special albums of select photographs of archæological monuments and antiquities were supplied to the Publicity Sub-Committee of the Investiture Ceremony of H. H. the Maharaja Saheb.
- (e) Three enlargements of Hindola Toran at Gyaraspur, Torana gateway at Terahi and Khamb-Baba at Besnagar, were prepared and exhibited in the main hall (Room No. 3 of the Archæological Museum, Gujar Mahal).
- (f) The antiquities acquired for the Museum were labelled and properly exhibited.
- (g) A pictorial Map of Gwalior State, showing important archæological monuments on their respective sites (in colour), and labelled "Ancient Gems on Gwalior's Robe", was prepared and presented to H. H. the Maharaja Saheb on the auspicious occasion of his 21st Birthday.
- (h) *A Handbook of Gwalior* (fully illustrated) was compiled and published at the request of the Reception Committee of the 12th All-India Educational Conference which held its session at Gwalior in December 1936. Its copies were distributed among scholars and important institutions in India as well as in foreign countries.
- (i) The *Annual Administration Report* for V. S. 1988 was printed and published in the year of notice.
- (j) An article on "Scindia Coins" was contributed to the Investiture Number of the *Jayaji Pratap*. A short note on the "Excavations at Gyaraspur" was also contributed to the *Annual Bibliography of Indian Archæology*, Leyden (Holland).

IV. Tours.

7. The Superintendent spent 44 days in camp and visited the following places :—

Bagh, Besnager, Bhilsa, Gyaraspur, Indor, Kakpur, Khadia, Khera, Khor, Mahua, Mandasor, Narwar, Nimthur, Pawaya, Ranod, Silbara Khurd, Sondni, Srimati, Suhanian, Surwaya, Udaygiri, Udaypur and Ujjain.

8. The work for which the tours were undertaken comprised of mainly annual inspection visits to monuments already conserved for remedying defects, if any, in their maintenance. The Dhumeswar temple at Pawaya and the Kakanmadh temple at Suhanian were visited twice each, in order to direct and inspect the conservation works which were in progress at these places. The work of repairs to the Nau Toran temple at

Khor which had been completed about the close of the last year was inspected and finally measured in the year of report. The monuments at Kakpur and the caves at Bagh were examined for drawing up estimates of proposed repairs. Nimthur was visited for re-examining an inscription on the Lakshmi-Narayan temple in connection with a proposed signboard for the temple. Indor, Khadia, Khera, Silbara and Srimati were explored for antiquities.

9. The period of the Superintendent's tour fell short of the prescribed minimum of two months by 16 days but the shortage was due to the special duties which this Department had to perform in connection with the Investiture Ceremony of H. H. the Maharaja Saheb and the 12th session of the All-India Educational Conference which met at Gwalior in the year under report. The deficiency of duration was, however, made good and all inspection work was covered by means of rapid touring (see *Appendix A*).

V Conservation Notes.

(1) Initial Repairs.

10. There was no improvement in the budget allotments in this head in the year of report. The meagre funds that were available were utilised in carrying out small conservation works at Chanderi, Gwalior, Gyaspur and Suhania. Besides this, repair and construction works were executed at monuments (which are also places of worship) at Pawaya and Gwalior, under the supervision of the Archæological Department, but with funds provided by the Aukaf Committee and the Tansen Urs Committee, respectively. The amounts spent on conservation were Rs. 2,872-14-3 (Archæological Department), Rs. 1,513-3-6 (Aukaf Department) and Rs. 505-12-3 (Tansen Urs Committee). A statement of the conservation works and expenditure incurred on them appears in *Appendix B*. The measures of conservation work carried out at the different places may be briefly summarised as under :—

(District Bhilsa)

11. *Gyaspur*.—The conservation of the monuments which had been making slow but steady progress during the last few years was completed, except some items remained to be done at the Bajramath and the Maladevi temples. In order to improve the appearance of the approach-steps of Atha Khambha, Char Khambha and the Bajramath temple, the retaining blocks of masonry were substituted for slab uprights at the sides and the joints of masonry were pointed with lime.

The slopes of earthwork of platforms of the above three monuments were dressed up.

The uneven and ugly looking ground in the compound of Atha Khambha was levelled up by cutting and filling ups and downs, the filling being edged up with a regular line of dry masonry of large blocks

of stone. The stray pieces of sculpture lying in the premises of Atha Khambha were removed to and arranged in the open-air museum at Char Khambha. The boundary posts at Atha Khambha were replanted so as to agree with the altered ground level of the compound.

One more hanging stone in the *sikhara* of the Bajramath temple was supported.

The flight of steps of dry stone masonry which gives access to the remains of temples on the hill near the Mansarovar tank was improved.

At the tomb of John Snow a retaining wall of masonry was constructed in order to protect the tomb from the adjoining *kachcha* road-side drain and a sort of culvert was provided for the outlet of drain water. The boundary posts were erected at the four corners of the premises of the tomb.

(District Gird)

12. *Gwalior*.—The approach road to the Gujar Mahal which is used for housing the Archæological Museum, sloped down rather sharply and consequently was washed away very often with the rain water ejected by the spouts in the south side of the building, rushing down the slope and making bad ruts. The annual repair and maintenance of this road was thus rendered much expensive and troublesome. In order to remedy the trouble the whole area of the approach road was paved with stone on edge, set in lime.

13. Electric lighting in the premises of the Archæological Museum, Gujar Mahal, was a desideratum for a long time. The necessary fitting and installation having been made, the building was illuminated with electricity just before the Viceregal Visit in November 1936.

14. Some damage was caused by earthquake to the joints and the plaster of a kiosk on the top of the main building of the tomb of Muhammad Ghaus. It was made good in the year of report. The roof of the large mosque in the premises of the tomb was leaking in places owing to cracks due to roots of a few small trees which had grown there. The trees were rooted out and, the cracks and holes repaired so as to make the roof water-tight. A part of the retaining wall of a platform which supports a number of minor tombs of the members of the family of Muhammad Ghaus was repaired. Some slabs of the pavement of the same platform were reset and the joints were repointed with lime. The retaining wall of the compound of the premises near the south-east corner was a danger of being damaged by percolation of rain water. The old *kachcha* drain which ran along the wall was improved and a *pucca* outlet was constructed in order to facilitate the out-flow of water and to prevent the percolation. A large bamboo ladder for climbing to the high roof of the building during inspections and repairs was a long-felt want. It was supplied in the year of report.

15. The tomb of Tansen which shelters the remains of the most illustrious singer of India was until now a simple, open pillared room. Hence with the double purpose of preventing pollution of the grave by dogs and other lower animals and of investing the structure with some artistic beauty, the Tansen Urs Committee proposed the construction of stone screen to close up the opening between pillars, to a suitable height and therefore provided the necessary funds for this work. The construction of stone screen was executed in the year of report under the supervision of the Archaeological Department as the tomb is being maintained as an archaeological monument. Eleven out of the twelve openings have been permanently closed up to a height of 2'6" with perforated stone screens and the remaining one opening in the centre of the southern side, which serves as an entrance has been provided with a wooden gate on which the design of the *jali* is carved. The perforated screens are carved after some of the old beautiful patterns which decorate the corridors of the adjoining tomb of Muhammad Ghaus. The new construction at the tomb of Tansen has thus added architectural grace to the sentimental charm of the monument.

In order to prevent damage done to the lawn by the trampling of visitors and also to facilitate access, the staircase which existed in the eastern side of the platform on which the tomb is set, was closed up and a new staircase was constructed in the northern side. A new name tablet was also set up in the wall near the new staircase.

16. *Pawaya*.—The repairs to the Dhumeswar Mahadeva temple which had remained incomplete last year were finished in the year of report, the following items being carried out :—

- (a) The several door-and window-openings of this large temple had no doors. Bats and birds freely entered and dwelt in the temple which was thereby badly soiled and damaged. The severe damage to the old plaster of walls and ceilings of the temple was mainly due to this pest and the new plaster would have fared no better, had no precaution been taken against the source of such damage. All the openings except those which were used as entrances for visitors and worshippers were permanently closed with expanded metal screens stretched on angle-iron frames in order to prevent the unwelcome trespassers. The other entrances had already been provided last year with teak wood doors in Indian pattern.
- (b) The floor of the passage which had to bear the brunt of the traffic of visitors, was paved with stone slabs to secure it against damage in future.
- (c) A new iron girder was fixed up horizontally under the ceiling in the room of Nandi for hanging the temple bell which is rather heavy.
- (d) The ugly *kachcha* rubble platforms round the temple were either dug out and removed or repaired and tidied up.

- (e) The ground of the premises was cleared up by rooting out jungle and removing heaps of unsightly debris. Portions of the ground were levelled up into plots protected with retaining walls.
- (f) As there was no other place of shelter in the neighbourhood many visitors spoiled the inside portion of the temple by burning fire for cooking food. In order to prevent repetition of this nuisance, a small kitchen hut was constructed within easy reach but detached from the temple.
- (g) A descriptive signboard engraved on a stone slab was built up in a panel in the side wall near the main entrance door of the temple.

(District Morena)

17. *Suhania*.—The Kakanmadh temple at Suhania is a first class archæological monument. Its conservation was taken in hand so far back as the year 1926-27 (*vide Annual Report* for that year, page 5 but was left unfinished for want of funds. The work was resumed in the year of report and a few items were carried out as given below :—

- (a) The jungle which had overgrown on the mound and in the acquired area of the premises was cleared up.
- (b) The large number of very big blocks of stone in the debris which had been taken out from inside the temple during the clearing operations carried out last time, was removed further to the extremities of the acquired area of land and arranged there into a rough enclosure wall.
- (c) A portion of the paved floor of the *sabhamandapa* had been badly shaken. The heavy flag stones were taken out and properly reset.
- (d) Teak wood doors in Indian pattern were provided for the entrance to the shrine-room.
- (e) The old (outer-most) flight of steps was repaired with big stone blocks.
- (f) The approach passage in front of the temple was dressed up after filling pits with boulders and earth.

(2) Annual Upkeep.

18. Annual jungle clearance after the rainy season was carried out at all monuments already conserved and petty repairs including the filling of ruts and depressions caused by the rains, the painting of iron work, oiling of wooden doors, white-washing and re-inking stone signboards, change of printed posters in framed signboards, repairs to footpaths and similar minor measures of upkeep, were executed where necessary. The more important groups of conserved monuments are maintained in permanent good order through caretakers employed for the purpose.

(3) Approach Roads and Communications.

19. A metalled road connecting the Udaygiri caves with the Bhilsa-Shamsabad road has been under construction by the P. W. D. for the last two years and more. It is expected to be completed very shortly. Other special approach roads to archæological monuments, both metalled and fair-weather, are being maintained by the P. W. D., while foot-paths are looked after by the Archæological Department.

(4) Signboards.

20. Signboards giving the names and dates (in Hindi and English), engraved on stone slabs were set up at the following monuments :—

- (1) *Chanderi*.—(a) Four *chhatris* of the Bundela Rajas, (b) Jama Masjid, (c) Nizam-ud-Din's tomb, (d) Badal Mahal gate, (e) Delhi gate, (f) Shahazadi-ka Roza, (g) Bada Madarsa, and (h) Battisi Baodi.
- (2) *Gwalior*.—Tansen's tomb.
- (3) *Pawaya*.—Dhumeswar Mahadeva temple.

(5) Monuments Declared Protected.

21. No monuments were declared protected during the year under report.

VI. Exploration Works.

(1) Excavations.

22. Trial excavations on the well-known ancient site of Ujjayini which have been under contemplation for the last two years could not be undertaken in the year of report, as the preliminary procedure for the acquisition of the land required was still incomplete, and as the necessary funds were not available.

(2) Listing of Monuments.

23. No touring especially for listing purposes could be done this year. However, 29 monuments or antiquities at 11 different places in the State were listed in the course of the tours of annual inspection (see *Appendix C*). These monuments are briefly described below.

(District Bhilsa)

24. *Bhilsa*.—A stone inscription (surface dimensions 1'3" by 9") in 6 lines of Sanskrit (dated V. S. 1236), stuck up in a dilapidated wall of the house of Mr. Pathani Saheb at Bhilsa, attracted my attention by chance, while I was passing by the street for the inspection of Gumbaz-ka Maqbara. The contents of the inscription are dealt with under *Epigraphy*, para 37 below. The inscribed stone was taken out with the permission of the owner of the house, and removed for preservation to the open-air museum at the Bhilsa Dak Bungalow. Another Sanskrit inscription in 20 lines engraved on a stone slab measuring 26½" by 14½", built in a wall of a *Dharmasala* near the Ramghat on the bank of the Betwa river at Bhilsa, was listed and copied (for further particulars see under *Epigraphy*, para 37 below).

25. The following sculptures which were unearthed in the course of the diggings during the construction of a road near the Betwa Bridge at Bhilsa by the P. W. D., were listed and brought into the open-air museum at the Dak Bungalow, Bhilsa. They are :—

- (1) Vishnu four-armed, standing (ht. 2'8" by br. 1'6") broken in two pieces. Lower left hand broken off. The other three hands hold a conch (*Sankha*) partially damaged, a wheel (*Chakra*) and a club (*Gada*) respectively. The head wears a high hexagonal crown (*Kirita*). There is a halo behind the head. A garland (*Vaijayanti Mala*) hangs round the neck. The god was flanked by two attendants. The attendant on the proper right is intact. The other has survived only in the feet. The age of the sculpture is about 8th or the 9th century A. D.
- (2) Another image of Vishnu four-armed, standing (ht. 2'8" by br. 1'7"). Both lower hands broken. The two surviving hands hold *Gada* and *Chakra*. Two attendants flank on each side. There is the *gaja-simha* ornament on the frame. Brahma and Siva were carved at the top corners, but out of these the former has broken off. Age the 10th century A. D.
- (3) Fragment of still another image of Vishnu (ht. 1'3" by br. 1'5"). The head of the god and halo behind it, with the top portion of the frame alone have survived. Age the 10th century A. D.
- (4) Fragment of a fourth image of Vishnu (ht. 2' by br. 9") showing *Chakra* in the upper left hand and Brahma at the left top corner of the frame.
- (5) A two-armed standing goddess (ht. 3'8½" by br. 1'2") or female devotee with hands folded in salutation in front of the chest and holding a garland between the two palms. Ear ornaments, necklace, and bangles round wrists. Carries a high basket on the head. Age the 8th or the 9th century A. D. Identification doubtful. May be goddess of the Earth or goddess of Plenty.
- (6) The head of a goddess (probably one of the Sapta-Matrikas). Gupta period.
- (7) Head of the moon-god (*Chandra*) with a crescent behind (15" by 15" by 8"). It has been removed to the Archæological Museum, Gujari Mahal, Gwalior. Age the 10th century A. D.

(District Guna)

26. *Bari*.—Is a small village situated in the heart of a thick jungle about 10 miles south-east of Chanderi. There is, in the village, an old round step-well built of dressed stone. It bears a Persian inscription of about the 17th century A. D. recording that the well was constructed by Bahadur Shah who is already known from another inscription at Chanderi (see para 39 below).

27. *Behati*.—Is another jungle hamlet about 4 miles south of Bari. Outside this village are the remains of a Hindu *Matha* or monastery of about the 10th century A. D. The building consists of a pillared hall, measuring 35' 6" east to west by 34' 9" north to south, divided into nine compartments with four pillars arranged into a square in the centre and surrounded with walls and pilasters on three sides. The hall opens out to the east by three openings consisted of two pillars in the middle and two pilasters, one at each end. There is an open courtyard 60' by 65', in front of the hall. The whole premises is surrounded with an enclosure wall about 3' 6" high. The pillars and lintels bear ornamental carving. The roof survives only on three or four compartments. These two places, viz., Bari and Behati were explored by the Assistant Photographer-Draughtsman of this Office and the above account is drafted from the notes taken by him.

28. *Indor*.—Is a large village studded with ruins of Brahmanical and Jaina monuments belonging to the mediæval period. This place was cursorily inspected some 20 years ago when a star-shaped Siva temple known as Gargaj and a few Jaina remains were explored and photographed. This year, I passed again through this village on my way from Esagarh to Ranod, when some more interesting remains came to my notice.

29. About half a mile to the west of the village are the ruins of a small Vishnu temple which, from its fine carving, appears to date approximately from the 9th or the 10th century A. D. The temple is in a very ruined condition. The *sikhara* has fallen away. The shrine-room has also been deprived of the exterior ornamental facing, out of which only a niche at the north-east corner inset with an image of Hayagriva (Vishnu) has survived. The components of the door-frame and the pillars are lying in the ruins. An image of Vishnu and Laksmi riding on Garuda is carved on the centre of the lintel. The shrine-room measures 12' × 7'6".

30. There are also a number of warrior's memorial pillars on the banks of the Airapat river, to the north of the village. The peculiarity of the sculpture on these memorial pillars is that the dead person, when in heaven, is shown as worshipping the foot-prints of Vishnu (*Vishnu-pada*) instead of the usual *Siva-linga*. One of the memorial pillars is of special interest as the bust at the top is that of Trimurti. Some of the memorial pillars also bear Sanskrit inscriptions dating from the 10th to the 12th centuries A. D. The place deserves to be thoroughly explored again some other time.

31. *Silbara Khurd*.—Information received from the Tehsildar of Pargana Mungaoli raised the expectations of finding some important ancient monuments at Silbara and the place was, therefore, explored. But actual realities disclosed during the visit fell very short of the expectations. Silbara Khurd is a hamlet about four miles west of Sehrai (on the Mungaoli-Chanderi road) by a cart-track *via* Achalgarh. Some big

stone slabs such as are found in mediæval temples are used as seats in an open square in the village. Some carved stones are seen to be worshipped as *Matas* in a small modern hut situated midway between Achalgarh and Silbara. An old door-jamb with a figure of a river goddess carved on it, is also leaning against a tree near the hut. All these findings indicate that there was once an old temple of about the 13th century A. D. in the neighbourhood, from the ruins of which the several stones mentioned above have probably come.

32. The actual ruins found *in situ*, a short distance to the west of the village, are a round well still in use, a small memorial pillar lying prostrate and a tall rough-dressed stone column standing near the traces of another well now completely silted up. The column locally known as *Mangwar* is about 18 feet high above ground and is four-sided at the base and eight-sided above, the eastern and western faces being broader than the rest. The east face of the column bears an inscription in 10 lines of Nagari characters. The inscription being illegible does not help us in finding out the purpose of the pillar. The memorial pillar has three panels on its front face. The topmost panel has a man worshipping *Siva-linga*. The middle panel is inset with a horseman and the lowest panel bears an inscription in four lines of Nagari characters which are now obliterated and illegible. These two pillars date from the 17th and the 18th century A. D. respectively and are traditionally connected with the Gonds. On the way from Achalgarh to Silbara Kalan is a *Sati* pillar with a Nagari inscription, too obliterated to be decipherable.

(District Morena)

33. *Suhania*.—At Suhania during a visit of inspection to the Kakanmadh temple, a cursory visit was paid to the shrine, newly constructed by Jaina devotees over an old image of Neminath, where I saw some old sculptures that have been unearthed during the clearing operations at the premises and which are now lying loose uncared for. They are two seated Jaina Tirthamkaras, an elephant, two lions and a Varaha Incarnation of Vishnu. On the way from Suhania to Gwalior one comes across some fragmentary sculptures lying outside the village Khadia and some others inside the village Srimati. None of these are worth description. But a sculpture of a river goddess ($3' \times 2' \times 8''$) lying on the road side is worthy of notice. The following sculptures were found lying in a group in a field not far from the road on the site of an old village locally known as Khera, about a mile to the east of Jigni on the Morena-Ambah road:—

Two sculptures of dancing Ganesa measuring $4' \times 2' \times 1'$ and $4' \times 3' \times 1'$ respectively. An image of Mahishamardini ($5' \times 4' \times 1'$). Lower pieces of three idols of Siva-Gauri. A sculpture of standing Hanuman without head ($4' \times 2' \times 1'$). A pedestal with feet (wearing shoes) of an image of Surya. Two other fragments. A tall pillar ($11' \times 1'3'' \times 1'$) standing above ground and bearing a small roughly chiselled figure of Ganesa.

(District Shivpuri)

34. *Narwar*.—An old well situated on the road from Narwar to Magroni and bearing a Nagari inscription in 11 lines dated in V. S. 1822 and Saka year 1687 was listed in the year of report. As recorded in the inscription the well was constructed by one Kirata Rama in the year mentioned above, in the reign of Emperor Shah Alam II.

(District Ujjain)

35. *Ujjain*.—A *Dharmasala* built by the City Improvement on the left bank of the Sipra near the junction of the Barnagar road, out of the old material removed from the ruins of an old *sarai* near the Gopal Mandir was inspected, as information had been received of some sculptures and inscriptions having been built into it. These sculptures were found on inspection to be of no importance and there were inscriptions.

(3) Epigraphy.

36. Five Sanskrit, three Hindi and one Persian or nine inscriptions in all were noticed in the year of report (see *Appendix D*). Most of these inscriptions are unfortunately illegible and of little historical interest.

37. Out of the five Sanskrit epigraphs four are records on warrior's memorial pillars at Indor. Two of these date from the 10th century A. D., but they are further illegible. The third one is dated in V. S. 1177 (A. D. 1120) and commemorates the death (on battle-field) of a warrior named Ajayapala who is otherwise unknown. The fourth inscription found at Bhilsa bears the date V. S. 1236 (A. D. 1179) and records that the memorial was erected by Damodara to perpetuate the fame of his youngest brother Valhana. Who these persons were, has not been stated in the inscription. The fifth Sanskrit inscription which is also at Bhilsa, is of a late date, viz., V. S. 1893 and registers the construction of a Siva temple, a *Dharmasala* and two gardens by one Ananda Rai, son of Damodara.

38. Two of the three Hindi inscriptions engraved on commemorative pillars at Silbara Khurd date between the 17th and the 18th century A. D. They being illegible yield no further information. The remaining Hindi inscription which comes from Narwar, records the construction of a step-well by one Kirata Rama, in V. S. 1822 (A. D. 1765) in the reign of Shah Alam II. It mentions Maharajadhiraja Mahipati Sri Ram Singh who seems to have been a Kachhawaha chief of Narwar and a tributary of the Mughals.

39. The Persian inscription which is incised on a step-well at Bari, a village near Chanderi, records the construction of the well (which in the epigraph is styled as a fountain of water) by Bahadur Shah who as described in the inscription hoisted a flag of victory at Kalpi and who on return took a pleasure trip to Chanderi. This Bahadur Shah is probably the same person (of this name) whose death is referred to in an inscription on the tomb at Akol-ka-Bag at Chanderi and which according to the chronogram on it is dated A. H. 1094 or 1096 (1682 or 1684).

(4) Numismatics.

40. One gold, 791 silver, 5,075 copper, 2 billon and 1 potin or 5,870 coins in all were examined in the year of report (see *Appendix E*). These coins include 19 silver, 122 copper and 1 potin or in all 142 coins which had been received and cursorily examined last year, but which were reserved for further careful study in the year of report.

41. Out of this last year's collection 11 silver and 86 copper coins were purchased in two lots from two petty dealers at Ujjain; a third lot of 32 copper coins was purchased from a *bania* at Pawaya (District Gird) where such coins are picked up from grazing fields by cowherds and sold to local shop-keepers; 12 coins (8 silver, 3 copper and 1 potin) were received as a present from Babu Jugal Kishor, the District Engineer, P.W.D., Mandasor, and 1 copper coin was found during the conservation operations at Khor (District Mandasor).

42. In the year of report, one gold and 3 silver coins were received in exchange from the Central Museum, Nagpur, and 1 billon coin was purchased from the Provincial Museum, Lucknow. The remaining 5723 coins were received as treasure-trove finds in ten lots from nine different places in the State, namely, Pachhar (District Guna), Nagri (District Mandasor), Shajapur (District Shajapur), Harsi, Mehgawan, Narwari and Suprera (District Shivpuri), Sunkheda (District Ujjain) and Sarda (Jagir Bhakararia).

43. All the coins range in date from the 3rd century B. C. to the early part of the 19th century A. D. and present a great variety covering 21 different dynasties. Arranged chronologically they are (1) Punch-marked, (2) Local Avanti, (3) Indo-Greeks, (4) Western Kshatrapas, (5) Nagas of Padmavati, (6) Valabhi, (7) Mihirabhoja of Kanauj, (8) Gadhiya, (9) Sri Vighraha, (10) Pathan Kings of Delhi, (11) Kings of Vijayanagara, (12) Sultans of Gujrat, (13) Sultans of Malwa, (14) Mughal Emperors of Delhi, (15) Kachhawahas of Narwar and (16) the Indian States of (a) Jaipur, (b) Jodhpur, (c) Bundi, (d) Pratapgarh, (e) Gwalior, and (f) Indore. The more interesting of these coins are described here.

44. Punch-marked and local Avanti coins all come from Ujjain and are decorated with diverse symbols predominated with, what is known to the numismatists as, the Malava symbol. Among the other symbols are *Chaitya*, tree in railing, *Swastika*, crescent, star, Taurus, elephant, and human figures, etc.

The Indo-Greeks are represented by a silver coin of Menander of the usual type and the Western Kshatrapas by coins of M. K. Rudrasimha, son of M. K. Rudradamana (A. D. 180-96), M. K. Rudrasena, son of Rudrasimha (A. D. 199-209), M. K. Damasena, son of Rudrasimha (A. D. 223-36), M. K. Visvasimha, son of M. K. Rudrasena II (A. D. 277-78), Rudrasimha, son of Swami Jivadamana (A. D. 305-13), Yasodamana, son of Rudrasimha (A. D. 317-32), and M. K. Swami Rudrasena, III son of Swami Rudradamana (A. D. 348-78).

A hoard of Naga coins (1,659 in number) contains some good specimens of coins of six, out of the nine kings of the dynasty, viz., Vasu, Brihaspati, Bhima, Skanda, Deva and Ganendra. Sir A. Cunningham in his *Coins of Mediæval India* (page 23) assigns a coin to "Va Naga". He could not give the full name of the king as the legend on his specimen was probably incomplete. Some of our finds now supply the full name "Vasu Naga". The peacock type of "Brihaspati Naga" is also a new discovery.

We examined four specimens of the coins of Valabhi kings having a rude head of king on the obverse and a trident with an undeciphered legend on the reverse (*I. M. C.*, Vol. I, Pl. XVII-19).

The largest lot of treasure-trove finds of this year consists of over 3,000 coins of three different types of the coinage of Mihirabhoja of Kanauj who ruled over the major portion of Northern India in the 9th century A. D., and who styled himself as "Adi Varaha" in the belief that he was an incarnation of Vishnu. One of these three types known as the "Adi-Varaha" coins, bearing the image of the primeval Boar in the obverse and the legend "*Srimad-Adivaraha*" on the reverse was already known, but the other two types with the common image of Boar on the obverse, and (1) bearing the legend "*Sri Vanavikata Baladeva*" and (2) showing a conventional altar, respectively, on the reverse, are new discoveries.

This above lot also includes eight specimens of coins which Sir A. Cunningham calls Eastern or Magadha type. They have king's head with the letters "*Sri Vighraha*" on the obverse and the altar with the letter "*ma* or *sa*" on the reverse (*I. M. C.*, Vol. I, Pl. XXV-10).

45. The coins examined this year were thus both numerous and interesting, and not only went a great way to enrich our coin cabinet, but also to contribute a few additions to our knowledge of Indian numismatics. Such of the coins of interest which did not exist already in our collection were acquired and others were retained as duplicates for distribution to other Museums, either in exchange or by sale.

VII. Museums.

(a) Archæological Museum at Gujari Mahal, Gwalior Fort.

46. In the year of report 4 stone sculptures, 1 stone inscription, 2 copper images, 9 paintings and 124 coins or in all 140 antiquities were added to this Museum. Out of these antiquities copper images, paintings and a few coins were purchased (see *Appendix F*).

47. The sculptures include a beautiful head of the Moon-god (Chandra) from Bhilsa and a bust of Trimurti from Gyaraspur. The fragmentary stone inscription which was found at Khor (District Mandasor) last year (see No. 37 of *Appendix E* of the last year's report) was brought and deposited in the Museum. One of the two copper images represents Siva dancing (*Tandava*) and the other represents the Buddha in the *Dharma-chakra Mudra*. Six of the nine miniature paintings are busts of some of the Mughal Emperors which make an important addition to the

set of similar pictures acquired last year. The remaining three paintings relate to a battle fought between Hamiradeva, the famous Rajput king of Sambhar, and Ala-ud-din Khilji of Delhi. Our numismatic collection is enriched very considerably by coins acquired in the year of report. Thus our set of Naga coins becomes almost complete with the important addition of the Bull and Peacock types, each of Brihaspati and of Vasu, of the coins of Bhima, and of very good specimens of Skanda. Three types of the Adivaraha coins of Mihirabhoja of Kanauj, a few good specimens of Punch-marked and Gadhiya coins and a gold coin of Deva-Raya of Vijayanagara are also some valuable acquisitions.

48. The antiquities acquired last year were classified labelled and exhibited. The paving of the approach passage of the Gujari Mahal, the installation of the electric light and five additional Burma teak wood show-cases for exhibiting small antiquities deserve a special mention as important reforms and additions to the building and the Museum.

49. The report on the *Museums of India* recently published by the Museums Association, London, contains the following remarks about the Archæological Museum at Gwalior :—

- (a) In some cases as at Gwalior (Archæological Museum), Peshawar and Taxila, the museums are examples of what can be done on limited budgets (page 23).
- (b) About thirty of the smaller museums have a curator who would appear, on paper at any rate, to have many of the qualifications necessary for his post, but several of these lack the saving grace of energy to make their museums echo their ideals. Brilliant exceptions to this generalization are the museums at Darjeeling, Muttra, Peshawar and Taxila, the Lord Reay Museum at Poona, and the Archæological Museum at Gwalior, while one or two of the college museums are most praiseworthy (page 38).
- (c) And yet India can do well, for some of the sections in the museums at Bombay, Calcutta and Madras are of a very high efficiency, and the museums at Dehra Dun, Darjeeling, the Archæological Museum at Gwalior, and the Sri Chitralayam at Trivandrum, show what can be done by keen, well trained curators whose heart is in their work, and who are not afraid to use their hands (page 88).

50. Two very important events in connection with this Museum were :—

- (a) The visit of Their Excellencies Lord and Lady Linlithgow, the Viceroy and the Vicerene of India, and party to the Museum on the 2nd November 1936. Their Excellencies were accompanied by H. H. the Maharaja Saheb during the visit. A letter of appreciation was received from the Military Secretary to the Viceroy, conveying His Excellency's satisfaction of what he saw at the Museum.
- (b) An At-Home held on the premises of the Museum in connection with the 12th All-India Educational Conference which held its session at Gwalior in December 1936. The distinguished guests including the President and the delegates,

were shown over the Museum, who liked it immensely. Important State officials also attended the function which was a great success. The Archæological Museum also formed a part of the Exhibition held in connection with this Conference and was awarded a gold medal.

51. Among the distinguished visitors to the Museum the following names deserve mention :—

1. Principal Gokhale. General Secretary, the Theosophical Society, Benares.
2. Students of Muslim University, Aligarh.
3. Their Excellencies Lord and Lady Linlithgow, and the party.
4. Mr. M. R. and Mrs. Jayakar.
5. Dr. and Mrs. H. Brunner.
6. A party of students from the Stephen's College, Delhi.
7. President and delegates of the All-India Educational Conference.
8. Rao Bahadur L. B. Mulye, Education Member, Gwalior.
9. Rao Bahadur R. J. Bhide, *ex-Finance* Member, Gwalior.
10. Mahendra Prasad, Rajkumar of Pithapuram.
11. All-India Jamboree Rovers from Tuticorin, Nagpur and Burma.
12. Mr. Kumbhare, Head-Master of the V. C. High School, Gwalior, with a party of students.
13. Mr. P. G. Shah, Member, All-India Railway Board.
14. Mr. Pietro Quaroni, Italian Consulate in Afghanistan and his wife.
15. Mr. Dube, Scout Commissioner, Gwalior, with Scout-masters.

(b) Open-air Museum at the Dak Bungalow, Bhilsa.

52. Six sculptures (Nos. 141 to 146 of *Appendix F*) were added to the open-air collection at the Dak Bungalow, Bhilsa. They are already described in para 25 above.

VIII. Publication Works.

53. A *Handbook of Gwalior* fully illustrated was compiled and printed in the year under report. This work was undertaken at the instance of the Reception Committee of the 12th All-India Educational Conference which was held here in the month of December 1936. This guide-book has proved to be one of our most popular publications.

54. *Annual Administration Report* for the year V. S. 1988 was printed in the year under report. Final proofs of *Annual Administration Report* for the year V. S. 1989 were seen through the press and it will shortly be published. The *Annual Reports* for the years V. S. 1990 and 1991 were sent to the Press.

55. An illustrated article on "Scindia Coins" was contributed to the Investiture Number of the *Jiyaji Pratap*, Lashkar. A short note on "Excavations at Gyaraspur" was sent for publication in the *Annual Bibliography of Indian Archæology* which is compiled by the Kern Institute, Leyden, Holland. A note on "Picturesque Gwalior" was written for the Publicity Sub-Committee of the Investiture Ceremony, summaries of which appeared in several newspapers and periodicals.

IX. Important Events.

56. The Investiture Ceremony of H. H. the Maharaja Saheb was a Red Letter Day in Gwalior. On that auspicious occasion the Archæological Monuments at the capital city were decorated with flags and bunting and were illuminated on two days.

57. Their Excellencies Lord and Lady Linlithgow, the Viceroy and Vicerene of India, accompanied by H. H. the Maharaja Saheb paid a visit to the Archæological Museum, on the 2nd November 1936. It is described in para 50 above.

58. The Archæological Museum participated in the Exhibition held in connection with the 12th All-India Educational Conference. An At-Home was held at the Archæological Museum, Gujar Mahal, on the 30th December 1936, to meet the President and delegates of the Conference.

59. Mr. Benjamin Rowland, Jr. and party visited the Bagh Caves on behalf of the Harvard University and Fogg Art Museum, America, and with the permission of the Gwalior Government copied important wall-paintings on the Caves with the tri-colour photo-process, in order to publish them along with ancient paintings at some other places in India and Ceylon, in a book-form.

X. Photographs, Drawings and Lantern Slides.

60. Two hundred and fifty-seven photo-negatives were taken and over 522 photo-prints from the new and old negatives were prepared during the year under report. These prints were made (a) for the usual set (album) required for annual record, (b) for the annual Darbar Album, (c) for articles contributed, and (d) for supplying the demands from various scholars and institutions.

Sixty-four lantern slides from photographs of monuments in the State were prepared in the year under notice.

Eleven drawings including a pictorial map of Gwalior State showing important Archæological monuments in colours on their respective sites, were made in the year of report. The pictorial map was presented to H. H. the Maharaja Saheb on the auspicious occasion of his 21st Birthday.

For detailed lists of these, see *Appendices G, H and I* respectively.

XI. Office Library.

61 One hundred and seventy-eight books on History, Art, Architecture and allied subjects were added to the Office Library.

Of these, 94 were purchased and the rest were received as present or in exchange from the Government of India, Provincial Governments, Indian States and various Institutions, to whom our thanks are due. A classified list is given in *Appendix J*.

XII. Expenditure and Income.

62. The expenditure incurred under various heads of the budget and the income realised, will be found in *Appendices K* and *L* respectively. Thus the annual expenditure amounted to Rs. 23,512-7-6 and the income from various sources to Rs. 654-10-0 during the year of report.

XIII. Concluding Remarks.

63. In conclusion the undersigned cannot but acknowledge his sincere gratitude to Rao Bahadur L. B. Mulye, Member for Education and Municipalities, and Sir Manubhai N. Mehta, Home Minister, under whose portfolios the Department worked in the year of report, for general direction, valuable suggestions and unfailing courtesy with which they treated him in the discharge of his duties.

M. B. GARDE,
: SUPERINTENDENT OF ARCHÆOLOGY,
Gwalior State.

PART II.

Appendix A.

**Tour Diary of the Superintendent of Archæology, Gwalior
State for the year 1936-37, Samvat 1993.**

Date, month and year.	Movements and Halts.
Year 1936.	
September 16th-17th	Gwalior to Morena and Bhaikhanpura, and then to Suhania.
18th.	Suhania to Gwalior.
Year 1937.	
February 28th.	Gwalior to Dhumeswar <i>via</i> Pawaya.
March 1st.	Dhumeswar to Gwalior.
April 8th.	Gwalior to Shivpuri.
„ 9th	Shivpuri to Surwaya.
„ 10th	Surwaya to Chanderi.
„ 11th-13th	Halt at Chanderi.
„ 14th	Chanderi to Bhilsa.
„ 15th	Halt at Bhilsa.
„ 16th	Bhilsa to Gyaraspur.
„ 17th	Halt at Gyaraspur.
„ 18th	Gyaraspur to Teonda.
„ 19th	Teonda to Bhilsa.
„ 20th	Bhilsa to Gyaraspur and back.
„ 21st	Bhilsa to Sehrai <i>via</i> Mungaoli.
„ 22nd	Sehrai to Silbara Khurd and back.
„ „	Sehrai to Chanderi.
„ 23rd	Chanderi to Esagarh.
„ 24th	Esagarh to Ranod <i>via</i> Indor.
„ 25th	Ranod to Mahua and then to Esagarh.
„ 26th	Esagarh to Gwalior.

Appendix A.—(concl'd.)

Date, month and year.	Movements and Halts.
May 9th.	Gwalior to Suhania.
,, 10th	Suhania to Khadia, Shrimati and Khera near Jigni and then to Gwalior.
,, 14th	Gwalior to Padhavli.
,, 15th	Padhavli to Gwalior.
,, 19th	Gwalior to Dhumeshwar <i>via</i> Pawaya.
,, 20th	Dhumeshwar to Gwalior.
June 3rd.	Gwalior to Narwar.
,, 4th	Narwar to Basoda, D. B.
,, 5th	Basoda to Udaypur and back.
,, 5th	Basoda to Bhilsa.
,, 6th	Bhilsa to Gyaraspur and back.
,, 7th	Bhilsa to Ujjain.
,, 8th-9th	Ujjain to Bagh <i>via</i> Indore.
,, 10th	Bagh D. B. to Caves and back.
,, 11th-12th	Bagh to Mandasor.
,, 12th	Mandasor to Sondni and back.
,, 13th	Mandasor to Khor and then to Neemuch D. B.
,, 14th	Neemuch to Susner <i>via</i> Jhalara Patan.
,, 15th-16th	Susner to Gwalior <i>via</i> Bhadarwas.

Appendix B.

List of monuments conserved during the Year 1936-37, Samvat 1993.

Serial No.	Place.	Name of Monuments.	Amount sanctioned.		Total.	Amount spent.		Total.
			Current year.	Last year.		Current year.	Last year.	
1	Chanderi	Jama Masjid	Rs. a. p. ..	Rs. a. p. 1,890 0 0	Rs. a. p. 1,890 0 0	Rs. a. p. ..	Rs. a. p. 1,019 0 2	Rs. a. p. 1,019 0 2
2	"	Preparing and fixing of signboards at conserved monuments.	165 0 0	..	165 0 0	135 0 0	..	135 0 0
3	Gwalior	Petty repairs at the tomb of Muhammad Ghaus.	97 0 0	..	97 0 0	88 14 1	..	88 14 1
4	Gwalior Fort	Repairs and re-inking of signboards at the entrance of Gujari Mahal.	29 0 0	..	29 0 0	28 5 0	..	28 5 0
5	"	Stone pavement (<i>khara-ja</i>) approaching to Gujari Mahal.	594 0 0	..	594 0 0	541 2 5	..	541 2 5
6	Gyaraspur	Repairs to Atha-Kham-bha, John Snow's tomb, Bajra Matha and ruined temples on the hill.	150 0 0	..	150 0 0	146 9 1	..	146 9 1

7	Khor	..	Fixing a signboard at Nau Toran temple.	19 0 0	..	19 0 0	18 5 0	..	18 5 0
8	Sulania	..	Kakamadh temple	..	1,054 0 0	1,054 0 0	..	895 10 6	895 10 6
	Total	..		1,054 0 0	2,944 0 0	3,998 0 0	958 3 7	1,914 10 8	2,872 14 3
Works done on behalf of other departments.									
9	Pawaya	..	Special repairs to Dhumeswar temple.	1,591 0 0	280 0 0	1,871 0 0	1,326 4 2	186 15 4	1,513 3 6
10	Gwalior	..	Repairs to the tomb of Tansen.	506 0 0	..	506 0 0	505 12 3	..	505 12 3
	Total	..		2,097 0 0	280 0 0	2,377 0 0	1,832 0 5	186 15 4	2,018 15 9

Appendix C.

Monuments listed during the Year 1936-37, Samvat 1993.

S.No.	Place.	Name of monument.	Class.	Remarks.
District Bhilsa.				
1	Bhilsa.	A stone inscription in 6 lines, in a dilapidated wall of the house of Pathani Saheb in Bhilsa town.	II	Now removed to the open-air museum at Bhilsa, D. B. Do.
2	„	Sculpture of Vishnu standing (broken in two pieces).	II	
3	„	Another sculpture of Vishnu standing ..	II	Do.
4	„	Fragment of a third sculpture of Vishnu ..	III	Do.
5	„	Another fragment of a sculpture of Vishnu	I II	Do.
6	„	Goddess of plenty (?) ..	II	Do.
7	„	Head of a goddess (Gupta period) ..	II	Removed to the Ahærcological Museum, Gwalior.
8	„	„ the Moon-god ..	II	
9	„	A stone inscription in 20 lines, in the wall of a <i>Dharmasala</i> on Ramghat.	II	
District Guna.				
10	Bari.	A <i>baodi</i> or step-well built of cut stone, and having an inscription in Persian characters.	III	
11	Behati.	A <i>Matha</i> (?) of the mediæval period in ruined condition.	III	
12	Indor.	A Vishnu temple in ruins, half a mile to the north-west of the village.	II	
13	„	A number of memorial pillars on the bank of the river Airapat.	II	
14	Silbara Khurd.	A stone pillar, inscribed ..	III	
15	„	A silted up <i>baodi</i> near above ..	III	
16	„	A memorial pillar with an inscription ..	III	
District Morena.				
17	Khadia.	Some damaged old sculptures of Hindu gods near the village.	III	

Appendix C.—(concl'd.)

S.No.	Place.	Name of monument.	Class.	Remarks.
18	Khera.	Sculpture of dancing Ganesa ($4' \times 2' \times 1'$) ..	II	Lying in a field near the village Jigni.
19	„	Another „ „ ($4' \times 3' \times 1'$) ..	II	Do.
20	„	Sculpture of Mahishamardini ($5' \times 4' \times 1'$) ..	II	Do.
21	„	Three lower fragments of sculptures of Siva-Gauri.	III	
22	„	Sculpture of Hanuman without head ($4' \times 2' \times 1'$)	III	
23	„	Pedestal with feet of Surya	II	
24	„	Two other fragments	III	
25	„	A <i>Chira</i> or stone upright with a small rude figure of Ganesa carved on it ($11' \times 1'3'' \times 1'$ above ground).	III	
26	Srimati.	River goddess, flanking cart-track near the village ($3' \times 2' \times 8''$).	II	
27	Suhania.	Shrine of Neminath newly restored and sculptures of two Jaina Tirthamkaras (seated), Varaha and an elephant and two lions.	II	
District Shivpuri.				
28	Narwar.	A <i>baodi</i> on the Narwar-Magroni road having a Hindi inscription in 11 lines.	III	
District Ujjain.				
29	Ujjain.	A <i>Dharmasala</i> built by the City Improvement on the bank of the Sipra near the junction of the Barnagar road, out of the material of an old <i>sarai</i> which was situated near Gopal Mandir.	III	

Appendix D.

List of inscriptions copied or noticed during the Year 1936-37, Samvat 1993.

Serial No.	Locality.	Object Inscribed.	Number of Lines.	Script.	Language.	Name of King.	Date.	Purport.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1	Bhilsa.	District Bhilsa. On a stone from a house in the town, now in the open-air museum at the Dak Bungalow.	6	Old Nagari	Sanskrit	..	<i>Phalguna sudi 3</i> V. S. 1236 (A. D. 1179)	Records the erection of a memorial by Damodara, of his youngest brother Val [h] ana. Text:—(1) सर्वत १२३६ व (2) र्षे फाल्गुन सुदि ३ (3) तत्रपाल दामोदरे (4) ण कनिष्ठ [षठ] भ्रातु बाल [ह] (5) णस्य [की] त्रिः कारा [वि] (6) ता ॥ वंगलम्.	
2	"	On a wall in a <i>Dharmasala</i> near Ramghat.	20	Nagari	"	..	Friday <i>Vaisakha sudi 12</i> V. S. 1893 (A. D. 1836)	Records the construction of a temple of Siva with the installation of an image of Siva styled Anantavar, a <i>dharmasala</i> and two gardens, by Anandaraya son of Damodara. Sri Lalath an assistant of Anandaraya is also mentioned. The record further states that a Brahmana named Chumnilal was appointed as the worshipper at the temple.	

	District Guna.								
3	Bari.	On a step-well ..	..	11	Nastaliq	Persian	..	..	Refers to the construction of a fountain of water (a step-well) by one Bahadur Shah who is described as having hoisted a flag of victory at Kalpi, and as having taken a pleasure-trip to Chanderi on his return.
4	Indor.	On a memorial pillar	..	4	Old Nagari	Sanskrit	..	V. S. 1177 (A. D. 1120)	It commemorates the death of a warrior (on battle-field) named Ajaya-pala after he had killed and won a victory over his enemies.
5	,	"	"	2	"	"	..	V. S. [920]	Illegible. A few letters may be tentatively read as संवत् १२० मास जेठ वदि ३.
6	"	"	"	3	"	"	..	V. S. [902]	Tentative reading is as संवत् १०२ जेठ सुदि [२].
7	Silbara Khurd.	On a stone pillar standing in a field.		12	Nagari	Hindi	..	V. S. 16 [72]	Illegible.
8	"	On a memorial pillar lying loose near above.		4	"	"	..	V. S. 1 [7] 62	"

Not copied

Appendix D.—(concl.d.)

List of inscriptions copied or noticed during the Year 1936-37, Samvat 1993.

Serial No.	Locality.	Object Inscribed.	Number of Lines.	Script.	Language.	Name of King.	Date.	Purport.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
9	On the road from Narwar to Magroni.	On a step-well ..	..	11	Hindi	Shah Alam and Maharajadhiraja Mahipati Sri Rama Singh.	Saturday <i>Vaisakha sudi 7</i> V. S. 1822 Saka 1687 (A. D. 1765)	Records the construction of the step-well (on which it is stuck up) by Sri Kirata Rama brother of Sri Bulakhi Rama dhaja (?) of Sri Hari Singh younger brother of Maharajadhiraja Mahipati Sri Rama Singh in the reign of Shah Alam II.	Not copied.

APPENDIX E.

List of coins examined during the year 1936-37, Samvat 1993.

No.	King.	Date.	Mint or type.	Metal.	No. of coins.	REMARKS.
1	Menander.	..	<i>Obv</i> : Bust of king to L. and legend. <i>Rev</i> : Pallas to R. and legend in Kharoshthi.	Silver	1	
2	Punch-marked. (local Avanti)	..	<i>Obv</i> : Avanti symbol. <i>Rev</i> : Conventional <i>Chaitya</i> .	"	1	
3	" "	..	<i>Obv</i> : Avanti symbol. <i>Rev</i> : Human figure.	Copper.	1	
4	" "	..	" "	"	1	
5	" "	..	" "	"	1	
6	" "	..	<i>Obv</i> : Worn out. <i>Rev</i> : Elephant.	"	1	
7	" "	..	<i>Obv</i> : Symbols 14 and 15 of Dr. Bhandarkar's chart in <i>A. S. R.</i> 1913-14. <i>Rev</i> : Symbol 5 of the chart.	"	1	
8	" "	..	<i>Obv</i> : <i>Trisula</i> , etc. <i>Rev</i> : Crescents.	"	1	
9	" "	..	<i>Obv</i> : Elephant. <i>Rev</i> : Avanti symbol.	"	1	
10	" "	..	<i>Obv</i> : Human figure to L. and other symbols. <i>Rev</i> : Avanti symbol with <i>Swastika</i> in four balls.	"	1	
11	" "	..	<i>Obv</i> : Standing human figure, symbol 14 of the chart in <i>A. S. R.</i> 1913-14. <i>Rev</i> : Avanti symbol.	"	1	
12	" "	..	<i>Obv</i> : Symbols 6 and 13 of the chart in <i>A. S. R.</i> 1913-14. <i>Rev</i> : Elephant, tree and a taurus.	"	4	
13	" "	..	<i>Obv</i> : as in S. No. 11 above. <i>Rev</i> : " " " "	"	2	
14	" "	..	<i>Obv</i> : Symbols 14 and 18 of the chart in <i>A. S. R.</i> 1913-14. <i>Rev</i> : Symbol 5 of the same.	"	2	
15	" "	..	<i>Obv</i> : A star, a taurus and symbol 14 of the chart. <i>Rev</i> : Symbol 5 of the chart.	"	1	Square

APPENDIX E. —(contd.)

S.No	King.	Date.	Mint or type.	Metal.	No. of coins	REMARKS.
16	Punch-marked	..	<i>Obv</i> : Tree in railing, rectangle enclosing 4 taurus symbols, a circle with 8 arms in the shape of a taurus. <i>Rev</i> : Avanti symbol.	Copper.	1	Square.
17	" "	..	<i>Obv</i> : Symbol 14 of the chart. <i>Rev</i> : A taurus and a pillar.	"	1	
18	" "	..	Symbols indistinct.	"	23	
19	" "	..	Worn out.	"	1	
20	" "	..	Defaced.	"	36	
21	M. K. Rudrasimha I son of Rudradamana I.	..	<i>Obv</i> : Bull and date. <i>Rev</i> : legend and <i>Chaitya</i> .	Potin.	1	
22	M. K. Rudrasena son of M. K. Rudrasimha.	..	<i>Obv</i> : King's bust and conventional Greek legend. <i>Rev</i> : Legend and <i>Chaitya</i> .	Silver.	1	
23	M. K. Swami Rudrasena III s/o Swami Rudradamana.	..	<i>Obv</i> : Bust and date 2 (7) 2. <i>Rev</i> : Legend and <i>Chaitya</i> .	"	1	
24	M. K. (?) s/o Damasena.	..	<i>Obv</i> : Bust. <i>Rev</i> : Legend and <i>Chaitya</i> .	"	1	
25	M. K. Viswasimha s/o M. K. Rudrasena II.	..	<i>Obv</i> : Bust and traces of date. <i>Rev</i> : Legend and <i>Chaitya</i> .	"	1	
26	Rudrasimha II s/o Swami Jivadamana.	..	<i>Obv</i> : Bust and traces of date. <i>Rev</i> : Legend and <i>Chaitya</i> .	"	1	
27	Yasodamana s/o Rudrasimha.	..	<i>Obv</i> : Bust and date (2) 4 (6). <i>Rev</i> : Legend and <i>Chaitya</i> .	"	1	
28	Kshatrapa (No legend but the date 148 falls within the reign of Damasena s/o Rudrasimha II)	..	<i>Obv</i> : Elephant and 148. <i>Rev</i> : <i>Chaitya</i> .	"	1	
29	Kshatrapa (Unidentified).	..	<i>Obv</i> : Part of king's bust. <i>Rev</i> : Legend, undecipherable.	"	1	
30	Valabhi.	..	<i>Obv</i> : Crude head. <i>Rev</i> : Trident and legend.	"	4	
31	Vasu Naga.	..	<i>Obv</i> : Peacock. <i>Rev</i> : Legend.	Copper.	7	
32	" "	..	<i>Obv</i> : Bull to R. <i>Rev</i> : Legend.	"	1	

APPENDIX E.—(contd.)

S.No.	King.	Date.	Mint or type.	Metal.	No of coins.	REMARKS.
33	Brihaspati Naga.	..	<i>Obv</i> : Peacock to L. <i>Rev</i> : Legend.	Copper.	1	
34	" "	..	<i>Obv</i> : Bull to R. <i>Rev</i> : Legend.	"	31	
35	" "	..	<i>Obv</i> : Bull to L. <i>Rev</i> : Legend.	"	24	
36	Bhima Naga.	.	<i>Obv</i> : Peacock to L. <i>Rev</i> : Legend.	"	8	
37	Skanda Naga.	..	<i>Obv</i> : Peacock. <i>Rev</i> : Legend.	"	22	
38	" "	..	<i>Obv</i> : Bull to R. <i>Rev</i> : Legend.	"	17	
39	Deva Naga.	..	Defaced.	"	1	
40	Ganendra Naga.	..	"	"	23	
41	Naga (unassigned).	..	<i>Obv</i> : Bull to R. <i>Rev</i> : Legend.	"	1	
42	" "	..	Defaced.	"	1	
43	Naga Kings (mostly Ganendra).	..	Obliterated.	"	1546	
44	Gadhiya.	..	<i>Obv</i> : Crude face. <i>Rev</i> : Altar, etc.	Silver.	3	
45	" "	..	<i>Obv</i> : Crude face. <i>Rev</i> : Dots, etc.	"	1	
46	" "	..	<i>Obv</i> : Crude face. <i>Rev</i> : Altar, etc.	Copper.	1	
47	" "	..	Obliterated.	Billon.	1	
48	Indo-Sassanian.	..	<i>Obv</i> : Dots, etc. <i>Rev</i> : Altar.	Copper.	5	
49	" "	..	" "	"	13	Silver-plated.
50	Eastern or Magadha	..	<i>Obv</i> : very crude head; <i>Sri Vigra</i> (ha). <i>Rev</i> : Altar with attendants and the letter sa.	Copper.	2	"
51	" "	..	<i>Obv</i> : Same as above. <i>Rev</i> : same as above but with the letter ma.	"	3	"
52	" "	..	<i>Obv</i> : Same as above but <i>Sri Vi</i> (—). <i>Rev</i> : Altar, etc.	"	3	"
53	M. Bhojadeva of Kanauj.	..	<i>Obv</i> : Boar standing to R. <i>Rev</i> : Legend, defaced.	"	3092	"
54	" (Adi Varaha type).	..	<i>Obv</i> : Figure of a boar standing to R. <i>Rev</i> : Legend— <i>Sri Vanavikata Baladeva</i> .	"	58	"

APPENDIX E.—(contd.)

S.No.	King	Date.	Mint or type.	Metal.	No. of coins.	REMARKS
55	M. Bhojadeva of Kanauj.	..	<i>Obv</i> : same as above. <i>Rev</i> : Legend— <i>S r i m a d a d i Varaha</i> .	Copper.	60	Silver-plated.
56	„ (another type).	..	<i>Obv</i> : same as above. <i>Rev</i> : Altar, etc.	„	5	„
57	„ „	..	<i>Obv</i> : <i>Sri</i> and 3 dots. <i>Rev</i> : Altar, etc.	„	12	„
58	Kshatrapa or local Avanti (uncertain).	..	<i>Obv</i> : Elephant. <i>Rev</i> : <i>Chaitya</i> .	„	1	
59	Devaraya II of Vijayanagara (1422-47 A. D.).	..	<i>Obv</i> : Goddess. <i>Rev</i> : Legend.	Gold.	1	Exchange
60	Alla-ud-din Muhammad II (695-715 A. D.).	..	<i>Obv</i> : Legend. <i>Rev</i> : Title.	Copper.	1	
61	Shams-ud-din Altamash (1210-35 A.D.)	..	<i>Obv</i> : Legend. <i>Rev</i> : <i>Hamira</i> .	„	2	
62	Ghiyas-ud-din Balban	..	<i>Obv</i> : Name; legend in Nagari. <i>Rev</i> : Name and title in Persian.	Billon.	1	Purchased.
63	Muzaffar Shah of Gujerat (1511-25 A. D.).	..	<i>Obv</i> : Legend and name. <i>Rev</i> : Title, etc.	Silver.	1	
64	A Malwa Sultan (unidentified).	..	.. ..	Copper.	1	
65	Jahangir.	<i>Tir</i> , R. Y. 23	Agra	Silver.	1	
66	Shah Alam II.	A. H. 1192 R. Y. 20	Deogarh	„	1	
67	„ „	A. H. 1193 R. Y. 20	„	„	1	
68	„ „	A. H. 1193 R. Y. 21	„	„	1	
69	„ „	A. H. 1196 R. Y. 23	„	„	2	

APPENDIX E.—(contd.)

S.No.	King.	Date.	Mint or type.	Metal.	No. of coins.	REMARKS.
70	Shah Alam II	A. H. 1197	Deogarh	Silver.	2	
		R. Y. 24				
71	" "	A. H. 1198	"	"	4	
		R. Y. 25				
72	" "	A. H. 1199	"	"	4	
		R. Y. 26				
73	" "	..	Ujjain, <i>Dar-ul-fath</i> ..	"	3	
74	" "	..	.. ..	"	1	
75	Muhammad Akbar II	A. H. 1244	<i>Farkhand Buniyad</i> (Hyderabad).	"	1	Ex- change
		R. Y. 25				
76	" "	A. H. 1251	"	"	1	
		R. Y. 33				
77	Bahadur Shah	A. H. 1274	"	"	1	
		R. Y. 18				
78	Kachhawahas under the Marathas.	Different dates.	Narwar	"	6	
79	" "	..	"	"	1 (½ piece)	
80	Jayaji Rao Scindia.	..	Gwalior	"	1	
81	" "	V. S. 1926	"	Copper.	38	
82	Madhava Rao Scindia	..	.. ..	"	2	
83	Gwalior State (Modern).	..	Defaced	"	1	
84	Bundi State.	..	Bundi	Silver.	7	
85	Indore State.	..	Indore	"	2	
86	Jaipur State.	Different dates.	Sawai Madhopur.	"	72	
87	" "	..	.. ..	"	40	
88	Jodhpur State.	A.H.12(15)	Jodhpur	"	1	
		R. Y. 45				

APPENDIX E.—(concl'd.)

S.No.	King.	Date.	Mint or type.	Metal.	No. of coins.	REMARKS.
89	Partabgarh State (under Shah Alam II)	A. H. 1199 R. Y. 29	Deogarh	..	Silver.	170
90	„	„	„	..	„	2 (½ piece)
91	„	A. H. 1236 R. Y. 45	„	..	„	448
92	A State coin (not deciphered).	..	„	..	„	1
93	Muhammadan coins.	..	Defaced	..	Copper.	2
94	Unassignable.	..	„	..	„	10
					Total ..	5,870

Appendix F.

List of antiquities added to the Museums of Archæology, during the year 1936-37, Samvat 1993.

S. No.	Find-spot.	Description.	Size.
(1) Archæological Museum at Gujar Mahal, Gwalior Fort.			
Inscription.			
1	Gyaraspur.	A fragmentary stone inscription in Sanskrit.	14" × 6½" × 3"
Metal Images.			
2	Purchased.	Buddha preaching his first sermon.	
3	"	Nataraja.	
Stone Sculptures.			
4	Gyaraspur.	Trimurti	18" × 10½" × 6"
5	"	A griffin	18" × 16" × 4"
6	Bhilsa.	Head of a goddess	
7	"	Head of the Moon-god	15" × 15" × 8"
Old Paintings.			
8	Purchased.	A scene of battle fought between Hamiradeva and Alla-ud-din.	13½" × 10"
9	"	Hamiradeva offering his head to Siva after installing his son to the throne.	"
10	"	Hamiradeva reading Sultan's message ..	"
11	"	Timur	10½" × 7½"
12	"	Babar	"
13	"	Humayun	"
14	"	Aurangzeb	"
15	"	Muhammad Shah	"
16	"	Shah Alam II	"
Coins.			
17	..	One gold coin .. .. .	..
18-53	..	Thirty-six silver coins .. .. .	..

Appendix F.—(concl'd.)

S. No.	Find-spot.	Description.	Size.
54-138	..	Eighty-five copper coins .. ..	..
139	..	One billon coin .. ..	..
140	..	One coin of mixed metal (potin) ..	..
		(2) Open-air Museum at the Dak Bungalow, Bhilsa.	
141	Bhilsa.	Sculpture of Vishnu standing (broken into two pieces).	2'8" × 1'6"
142	„	Another sculpture of Vishnu standing ..	2'6" × 1'7"
143	„	Fragment of a third sculpture of Vishnu ..	1'5" × 1'3"
144	„	Another fragment of a sculpture of Vishnu..	2' × 9"
145	„	Goddess of plenty (?)	3'8½" × 1'2"
146	„	A stone inscription in six lines	1'3" × 9"

Appendix G.

List of photo-negatives prepared during the year 1936-37, Samvat 1993.

S. No.	Place.	Object and description.	Size.
District Bhilsa.			
1	Bhilsa.	Open-air museum at Dak Bungalow, image of Vishnu.	Quarter
2	"	" " another " "	"
3	"	" " sculpture of Nandi ..	"
4	"	" " a sculpture of a woman with folded hands and carrying a basket on head and a Jaina Tirthamkara.	"
5	Gyaraspur.	Bajramath temple, back view, after conservation ..	Full
6	"	Maladevi temple, view from north-east ..	"
7	"	" " of <i>sikhara</i> ..	"
8	"	" " porch ..	"
9	"	" porch and approach steps repaired..	"
10	"	" showing southern balconies and basement.	"
11	"	" " " " another view.	"
12	"	" door-frame in the interior ..	"
13	"	" images of Jaina gods and goddesses and Tirthamkaras.	"
14	"	" " " (another group).	"
15	"	" " " " " "	Half
16	"	" " " " " "	"
17	"	" " " " " "	"
18	"	" " " " " "	"
19	"	Open-air museum near Hindola Toran, general view.	Full
20	"	Basement of excavated temple near Hindola Toran, partial view.	Half
21	"	" " " " " "	"
22	"	" " " " " "	"

Appendix G.—(contd.)

S. No.	Place.	Object and description.	Size.
23	Gyaraspur	Ruins of a Buddhist <i>stupa</i> on a hill near the village.	Full
24	"	" " " " "	"
25	"	" " " " "	"
26	Udaygiri.	View of Rest-house on the hill	Half
District Gird (Gwalior).			
27	Gwalior.	Tomb of Tansen after newly fitted <i>jali</i> from N. E.	Full
28	"	" " " " S. W.	"
29	"	" " " " S. E.	"
30	Gwalior Fort.	Scindia School, partial view	"
31	"	" corner view	"
32	"	New stone pavement (<i>kharañja</i>) approaching to Gujar Mahal,	"
33	Gwalior Archæologi- cal Museum.	Matsya (fish) incarnation	"
34	"	Vishnu standing	Half
35	"	Vishnu riding Garuda	Full
36	"	Dwarf Vishnu from Narwar	"
37	"	" " " Naderi	Half
38	"	Siva and Parvati	"
39	"	" " " "	Full
40	"	Bust of Trimurti	"
41	"	Lakshmi riding Garuda	Half
42	"	Kali	"
43	"	"	Full
44	"	Ashtabhuja Devi	"
45	"	One of the seven Mothers	"
46	"	Another one of the seven Mothers	"

Appendix G.—(contd.)

S. No.	Place.	Object and description.	Size.
47	Gwalior Archæological Museum.	Another two of the seven Mothers	Full
48	"	Fish capital	"
49	"	Palm capital	"
50	"	" "	Half
51	"	A pillar and a bell capital	"
52	"	Three pieces of capitals	"
53	"	A drummer and two lamp bearers (?)	Full
54	"	An image of Nagi	"
55	"	An image of a Jaina Tirthamkara seated	Half
56	"	" " " " " "	"
57	"	" " " " without head	"
58	"	" " " " " "	"
59	"	" " " " " "	"
60	"	Three fragments of a Jaina sculpture	"
61	"	A Jaina Tirthamkara with 24 smaller representations of Jaina Tirthamkaras on the frame.	Half
62	"	Piece of a slab on which 24 Tirthamkaras were originally engraved.	"
63	"	Jaina Tirthamkara with 24 Tirthamkaras on the frame.	Full
64	"	Head of Chandra (or moon-god)	Half
65	"	Various heads and other fragments in Room No. 17	Full
66	"	" " " " (another group)	"
67	"	" " " " " " " "	"
68	"	" " " " " " " "	"
69	"	" " " " " " " "	"
70	"	A sculpture of Nandi without head	Quar- ter
71	"	" " " entwined Naga (Serpant)	Half

Appendix G.—(contd.)

S. No.	Place.	Object and description.	Size.
72	Gwalior Archæological Museum	A sculpture of conventional lion	Half
73	"	" " " " " another ..	"
74	"	Carved pieces of pillars and elephant-fronts ..	Full
75	"	A sculpture of goddess Kaumari	Half
76	"	A sculpture of goddess, standing	"
77	"	A corner piece with two niches, each inset with a goddess.	"
78	"	A sculpture of a goddess and an attendant ..	"
79	"	A " " with a goblin	"
80	"	A torso of a Jaina Tirthamkara	Full
81	"	A sculpture of a god (Vishnu ?) damaged ..	"
82	"	Circular stone basins decorated with figures of Jaina Tirthamkaras.	Full
83	"	A lintel of a gateway from Pawaya, front view ..	"
84	"	" " " back " ..	"
85	"	A stone pillar showing <i>Khadga</i> and shield on two of the four faces.	Half
86	"	Two miniature monolithic temples	"
87	"	Two carved pillars	"
88	"	Another two carved pillars	"
89	"	" " " "	"
90	"	Another one carved pillar	"
91	"	" three carved pillars	Full
92	"	Carved brackets	Half
93	"	" "	"
94	"	Two arch stones	Full
95	"	<i>Chakravyuha</i> (or labyrinth)	Half
96	"	Amphitheatre and two carved pillars	Full

APPENDIX G.—(contd.)

S. No.	Place.	Object and description.	Size.
97	Gwalior Archæological Museum	Two arch stones	Full
98	"	Medallions and other carvings	"
99	"	Carved stones	"
100	"	" " another group.. .. .	"
101	"	A carved arch and medallion	Half
102	"	Three slabs carved with foliage designs	Full
103	"	A slab carved with figures of various gods of the Hindu Pantheon.	Half
104	"	Coins of Mahadji, Baijabai and Jankoji Rao Scindia.	Full
105	"	" of Jankoji Rao and Jayaji Rao Scindia	"
106	"	" " Jankoji Rao and Jayaji Rao Scindia	"
107	"	" " Madhav Rao Scindia and of Sheopur mint.	"
108	"	Scindia coins (obverse)	Half
109	"	" " (reverse)	"
110	"	A Rajput king with courtiers	Full
111	"	(a) A Sardar and his consort with attendants (b) Four ladies alarmed at the sight of a man seated with his face covered.	"
112	"	(a) Krishna playing on a flute to Radha (b) Siva with his family on Mount Kailasa	"
113	"	Hamiradeva sacrificing his head to Siva after the coronation of his son.	"
114	"	Scene of a battle between Hamiradeva and Alla-ud-din.	"
115	"	Hamiradeva reading Sultan's message	"
116	"	" " " " " "	"
117	"	(a) Krishna putting a ring in Radha's nose (b) " playing on a flute to Radha.	Full
118	"	Krishna and Radha dancing	Half

APPENDIX G.—(contd.)

S. No.	Place.	Object and description.	Size.
119	Gwalior Archæological Museum	Radha dancing before Krishna and a cow-herd .. playing on a drum.	Half
120	„	A lover meeting with his beloved in a garden ..	„
121	„	Heroine playing on a guitar, a deer listening ..	„
122	„	A prince (Salim?) listening to <i>Vina</i>	„
123	„	A young lady in a contemplative mood ..	„
124	„	Sardar Ram Rao Phalke	Quar- ter
125	„	Mullaji of Gwalior	„
126	„	Sardar General Bapu Saheb Awad	„
127	„	Maharani Lakshmibai of Jhansi and Tantya Tope on horse-back.	Half
128	„	Maharani Lakshmibai of Jhansi in male attire ..	„
129	„	Colonel Jacob of Kampoo	Quar- ter
130	„	Thakur Bhimsingh Paretawale	„
131	„	Hindu Rao Baba Ghadge	Half
132	„	An old woman persuading a young lady ..	Quar- ter
133	„	(a) Maharaja Prithvi Raj Chauhan on horse whose body is composed of various animals. (b) An ascetic seated near his cave, teaching the disciples.	Full
134	„	A mistress talking to her maid	Quar- ter
135	„	A Maratha Sardar	„
136	„	Ganpat Rao Scindia	Half
137	„	Shah Alam II.	„
138	„	Bust of a princess	Quar- ter.
139	„	A mother and a child	„
140	„	A Muhammadan Sardar carrying a hawk ..	„
141	„	Men, women and boys playing	Half
142	„	Maharaja Prithvi Raj Chauhan with his body-guards.	„

APPENDIX G.--(contd.)

S. No.	Place.	Object and description.	Size.
143	Gwalior Archæological Museum	Shah Parakhji, the treasurer of Maharaja Daulat Rao Scindia.	Half
144	„	Maharaja Takhat Singh	„
145	„	A Scene in harem.. .. .	„
146	„	„ „ (another)	„
147	„	A damsel standing	„
148	„	Lakshmi-Narayan seated on a throne	Quar- ter
149	„	Ganesa and Sarasvati	„
150	„	Goddess Ganga on a crocodile	„
151	„	Siva and Parvati seated on tiger's skin	„
152	„	Maharaja Jankoji Rao Scindia, seated	Half
153	„	„ „ „ on horse-back	„
154	„	„ Jayaji Rao Scindia in military dress	„
155	„	„ „ „ in Darbar	„
156	„	„ „ „ on horse-back	„
157	„	„ „ „ in Darbar dress	Full
158	„	„ Mahadji Scindia hunting a tiger	„
159	„	A pair of lovers	„
160	„	A young lady after bath	Half
161	„	A young lady holding a flower vase	„
162	„	(a) Krishna going to Radha's <i>Mahal</i> (b) A friend persuades estranged Radha to Krishna.	Full
163	„	(a) Radha turning to glance at Krishna (b) A lover approaching his beloved	„
164	„	Timur	Quar- ter
165	„	Babar	„
166	„	Humayun	„

Appendix G.—(contd.)

S. No.	Place.	Object and description.	Size.
167	Gwalior Archæological Museum	Aurangzeb	Quar- ter
168	„	Muhammad Shah	„
169	„	Ali Mardan Khan, Bahadur	Full
170	„	(a) Mian Muhammad Akbar Khan on horse-back .. (b) A Nawab on horse-back	„
171	„	Amar Singh Rathor	Quar- ter
172	„	(a) Krishna and Radha both playing on flute under a tree. (b) Radha and Krishna embracing	Full
173	„	A princess and a female musician	Quar- ter
174	„	A princess in a male attire	„
175	„	A mother and a child	„
176	„	Krishna conversing with Radha's maid	Full
177	„	A queen receiving her lord	„
178	„	(a) A young lady with retinue of friends, blushing with joy at the sight of her lover. (b) A young man admiring to his friend the beauty of his beloved who is engaged in toileting her hair.	„
179	„	(a) A scene in harem. (b) A young man admiring the beauty of the beloved while she is plucking flowers.	Full
180	„	(a) A group of ladies, a domestic scene. (b) A friend praises the eyes of the heroine.	„
181	„	(a) Fulfilment of promise. (b) Krishna playing on a green bamboo flute, com- pared to a rainbow.	„
182	„	(a) Krishna conversing with Radha's maid. (b) Radha hides Krishna's flute, in joke.	„

Appendix G.--(contd.)

S. No.	Place.	Object and description.	Size.
183	Gwalior Archæological Museum.	(a) A friend persuades estranged Radha to be reconciled to Krishna. (b) Krishna wearing a yellow garment is compared to a blue peak, looking lovely under the morning sun.	Full
184	„	(a) A maid of the heroine praises her beauty before the hero. (b) A maid tells the hero about heroine's intense love for him.	„
185	„	(a) The meeting of the hero and the heroine after long separation. (b) A young lover talking to his beloved about his passionate love for her.	„
186	„	(a) A heroine tells her friend about her faithful love for the hero. (b) A heroine surrounded by friends, steals a glance at her lover.	„
187	„	(a) A female friend finding the heroine maddened with love, conjectures the possible causes. (b) A female friend of the heroine speaks to another friend about the mutual meeting of the eyes of the hero and the heroine.	„
188	„	(a) A heroine talks to her maid. (b) A friend praises the eyes of the heroine.	„
189	„	A princess playing on a guitar	„
190	„	A queen playing <i>holi</i> with her maids	„
191	„	A Raja playing <i>holi</i> with his harem	„
192	„	Sardar Appa Saheb Patankar	Half
193	„	Karbhari Dada Saheb Khatke	„
194	„	A Muhammadan prince on horse-back	„
195	„	Hazrat Saikh Sadi	Quarter
196	„	Zeb-un-nisa, daughter of Shah Alam	„

APPENDIX G.--(contd.)

S. No.	Place.	Object and description.	Size.
197	Gwalior Archæological Museum.	Zulekha, a princess of Egypt	Quar- ter
198	"	A Nawab of Jhajhar .. .	"
199	"	A European couple in a phaeton drive	"
200	Kotaki Sarai.	Mughal <i>sarai</i> , distant view	Half
201	Lashkar.	Moti Mahal, <i>Gol Kamra</i> , front view	Full
202	Pawaya.	Dhumeswar temple, after repairs, front view ..	"
203	"	" " " " " view from N. E. ..	"
204	"	" " " " " " " N. W. ..	"
205	"	" " " " " " " S. E. ..	"
206	"	" " interior lower storey	"
207	"	" " upper "	"
208	"	" " main entrance with signboard ..	"
209	"	" " newly built kitchen-room ..	"
District Guna.			
210	Bari.	A Persian inscription in a <i>baodi</i>	Quar- ter
211	Behati.	An old <i>Matha</i> (monastery ?) view from east ..	"
212	"	" " " " " " " south-west. ..	"
213	"	" " " " " " " north-west. ..	"
214	"	" " " " " interior view	"
215	Chanderi.	Fort and town, panoramic view from west ..	Full
216	"	" " " " " " " " another portion.	"
217	"	Distant view of Kati-ghati, from Fort	"
218	"	Fort, Raja-ka Mahal	Half
219	"	" Gilowa Tank	"
220	"	" Johar Chhatra, view from N. E.	Full
221	"	" " " " " " east	"

APPENDIX G.--(contd.)

S. No.	Place.	Object and description.	Size.
222	Chanderi.	Jama Masjid, after clearance and repairs ..	Full
223	„	Shahzadi-ka Roza, view from N. W. ..	„
224	„	Battisi Baodi, partial view from N. W. ..	„
225	„	Gol Baodi near Kati-ghati, partial view from S. W. ..	„
226	„	Weavers' houses (showing locality) ..	„
227	„	Weavers at work	„
228	Fatehabad.	Koshak Mahal, front gate	„
229	Indor.	A memorial stone pillar	Quar- ter
230	„	An image of Hayagreev on the side wall of a ruined temple.	„
231	Pancham-nagar.	Old Rajput palace, distant view	Full
232	„	„ „ „ near view	„
233	„	„ „ „ interior court-yard	„
234	Ramnagar.	Old Rajput palace on the bank of a lake ..	Half
235	Silbara Khura.	A memorial pillar (?)	Quar- ter
Miscellaneous.			
236	..	Copy of a map of Gwalior State showing places of archæological interest, 1936.	Full
237	..	Copy of a map of Gwalior, Lashkar and Morar ..	„
238	..	Copy of a pictorial map of Gwalior State, showing "Ancient Gems on Gwalior's Robe" ..	„
239	..	„ „ „ „ (another) ..	„
240	..	Dagger of Rani Lakshmi Bai of Jhansi with cover ..	Half
241	..	„ „ „ „ „ without „ ..	„
242	..	A painting : Siva, Parvati and Bhasmasur ..	Full

APPENDIX G.—(conclā.)

S. No.	Place.	Object and description.	Size.
District Gird—(contd).			
243	Gwalior Archæological Museum.	(a) Buddha preaching, (b) Nataraja and (c) Buddha in <i>Bhumisparsha Mudra</i> .	Full
244	„	Sculptures of female attendants from Suhania ..	„
245	„	Bust of Trimurti from Gyarpur ..	Half
246	„	A griffin with elephant's face ..	„
247	„	Rooms Nos. 3 and 4, general view ..	Full
248	„	Room No. 4, before repairs ..	„
249	„	Viceregal visit	„
250-252	„	„ „	Quarter.
253-257	„	12th Session of the All India Educational Conference, At-Home party.	Full

NOTE.—Antiquities photographed in Nos 240-242 are not the property of this Department.

Appendix H.

List of lantern slides made during the year 1936-37, Samvat 1993.

S. No.	Place.	Object and description.	Remarks.
District Sardarpur.			
1	Bagh.	Cave No. 2, before clearance, front view.	
2	"	" " during " " "	
3	"	Cave No. 4, interior pillars, before repairs.	
4	"	" " " " after "	
5	"	" " " " " " "	.. Another.
6	"	" " " " " " "	.. "
District Bhilsa.			
7	Badoh.	Gadarmal temple, general view, before repairs.	
8	"	" " " " after "	
9	"	" " near " " "	
10	"	" " Torana after repairs	
11	Besnagar.	Kham-Baba, before repairs.	
12	"	" " excavated trench.	
13	"	" " " " ..	.. Another.
14	"	" " " compound of stone slabs.	
15	"	" " <i>Yajnya-kund</i> , excavated.	
16	"	" " seals "	
17	"	" " coins "	
18	"	" " pottery pieces, excavated.	
19	"	" " corn storing pit, excavated.	
20	"	" " " " " " "	.. Another.
21	Gyaraspur.	Hindola Toran, general view, before excavation.	
22	"	" " " " after "	
23	"	" " " after excavation.	
24	"	" " " " " " "	.. Another view.

S. No.	Place.	Object and description.	Remarks.
25	Gyaraspur	Hindola Toran, excavated medallion.	
26	"	" " pieces of a door-frame, excavated.	
27	"	" " a torso and a bust of Trimurti "	
28	"	" " an inscription, excavated.	
29	Udaygiri.	Cave No. 7, before repairs.	
30	"	" " after "	
31	Udaypur.	Nilkantesvar temple, side view.	
32	"	" " back "	
District Gird-Gwalior.			
33	Pawaya.	Confluence of the Parvati and the Sindh.	
34	"	Tila, before excavation, general view.	
35	"	" after " " "	
36	"	" " " partial view.	
37	"	" " " " " ..	Another.
38	"	Basement after excavation.	
39	"	Terra cotta heads found in excavation.	
40	"	" " " " "	Another.
District Guna.			
41	Fatehabad.	Koshak Mahal, before repairs.	
42	"	" " after "	
43	"	" " arches.	
District Mandasor.			
44	Khilchipura.	Sravan-ki-kawad, (Torana pillar) before excavation.	
45	"	Sravan-ki-kawad during excavation.	
46	"	Mandasor Fort, image of Siva, before excavation	
47	"	" " " " " during "	
48	"	" " " " " " "	Another.

Appendix H —(concl'd.)

S. No.	Place.	Object and description.	Remarks.
49	Sondni.	Yasodharman's pillars, before excavation.	
50	"	" " " during "	
51	"	" " " " " " " " " " " "	Another.
52	"	" pillars, <i>Dwarपालas</i> , before excavation.	
53	"	" " " after "	
54	"	" " after excavation.	
55	"	" " " " " " " " " " " "	Another.
56	"	" " capitals, before excavation.	
57	"	" " " after "	
58	"	" " " " " " " " " " " "	
District Shivpuri.			
59	Surwaya.	Monastery, before repairs.	
60	Terahi.	Torana gateway, front view.	
61	"	" " back view.	
Miscellaneous			
62	..	H. H. the Maharaja Jiwaji Rao Scindia, standing.	
63	..	H. H. the Maharaja Jiwaji Rao Scindia, a bust.	
64	..	Map of Gwalior State showing important places of archaeological interest.	

Appendix I.

List of drawings prepared during the year 1936-37, Samvat 1993.

S.No.	Place.	Object and description.	Scale.	Remarks.
1	Chanderi.	Plan of Jama Masjid	1"=8'	In pencil.
2	..	Pictorial map of Gwalior State showing important ancient monuments on their respective sites.	1"=8 miles	
3	..	Map of Gwalior, Lashkar and Morar.	3"=1 mile	Complete in ink.
4	Gyaraspur.	Plan of Atha Khambha	$\frac{1}{2}$ "=1'	„ in pencil.
5	„	Site plan of Atha Khambha	1"=8'	„ „ „
6	„	Plan of Bajramath temple	$\frac{1}{2}$ "=1'	„ „ „
7	„	Site plan „ „	1"=10'	„ „ „
8	„	Plan of Maladevi temple	1"=3'	„ „ „
9	„	Site plan of Hindola Toran	1"=6'	„ „ „
10	„	Plan and site plan of the ruins of old temples on a hill near Mansarovar.	1"=10' and $\frac{1}{2}$ "=1'	„ „ „
11	Terahi.	Plan of Mohajmata temple	1"=1'	„ „ ink.
12	..	Map of Gwalior State	1"=64' miles	Purchased from Land Records Department.
13	..	„ „ „	1"=16'	Do.

APPENDIX J.

**List of books added to the Office Library, during the year 1936-37,
Samvat 1993.**

Serial No.	Name of book.	Remarks.
Archæological Survey Reports, Memoirs, etc,		
1	Annual Report of the Archæological Survey of Ceylon for the year 1936.	Gratis
2-3	Annual Reports of the Archæological Survey of India for the years 1930-34, parts I and II.	"
4-5	Annual Reports of the Gwalior Archæological Department for the years 1930-31 and 1931-32.	"
6	Annual Report of the Mysore Archæological Department for the year 1933.	"
7	Annual Report of the Travancore Archæological Department for the year 1934-35.	"
8	Annual Report of the Varendra Research Society, Rajshahi for the year 1935-36.	"
9	Archæological remains and excavations at Bairat by Daya Ram Sahani.	"
10	Bhanja Dynasty of Mayurbhanj and their ancient capital Khiching by R. P. Chanda.	"
11	Memoir No. 49 of Archæological Survey of India (Bijapur Inscriptions by Dr. M. Nazim).	"
12	Some Archæological finds in the Idar State by P. A. Inamdar.	"
Art and Architecture.		
13	Buddhist Art in India, Ceylon and Java by J. Ph. Vogel.	Purchased
14-16	Indian Art and Letters, Vol. X, Nos. 1, 2, & Vol. XI, No. 1.	Subscribed
17	Indian Sculpture by Stella Kramrisch.	Purchased
Bibliography.		
18-19	Annual Bibliography of Indian Archæology for the years 1933 and 1934, Vols. VIII-IX.	Subscribed
20	Catalogue of Oriental Manuscripts preserved in Prachya Grantha Sangrahalaya, Ujjain.	Exchange
Epigraphy.		
21	Annual Report on South Indian Epigraphy for the year ending 31st March 1933.	Gratis

APPENDIX J.—(contd.)

Serial No.	Name of book.	Remarks.
22-24	Epigraphia Indica, Vol. XXII, parts V, VI and VII.	Gratis
25	South Indian Inscriptions (texts), Vol. VIII by K. V. S. Aiyar.	"
	Ethnography.	
26	Ancient Indian Tribes, Vol. II by B. C. Law.	Purchased
27	E. Senart's Caste in India by Sir E. D. Ross.	"
	Gazetteers.	
28-29	Buchanan's Patna-Gaya Report by Bihar and Orissa Research Society, Vols. I and II.	Exchange
	Guides.	
30	Delhi, its story and buildings by Sir H. Sharp.	Purchased
31	Hand-Book of Gwalior by M. B. Garde.	Gratis
32	Gwalior (in Marathi) by Matribhumi Karyalaya, Gwalior.	Purchased
33	Mysore City by C. E. Parsons.	"
34	Pictures of Travancore by E. G. Hatch.	"
35	Seringpatam C. E. Parsons.	"
36	A Tour in the Mysore State by C. E. Parsons.	"
37	Travancore, a Guide-Book by E. G. Hatch.	"
	History.	
38	Ancient History of India by A. Somayajulu.	"
39	Ancient Indian Culture in Afghanistan by U. N. Ghoshal.	"
40	Ancient Karnataka, Vol. I (History of Tuluva) by B. A. Saletore.	"
41	Buddhist remains in Andhra and Andhra History by K. R. Subramanian.	"
42-43	The Cambridge History of India, Vols. V and VI, by H. H. Dodwell.	"
44	Dynastic History of Northern India, Vol. II by H. C. Ray.	"
45	An Early History of Kausambi by N. N. Ghose.	"
46	Hindu colony of Combodia by P. N. Bose.	"

APPENDIX J.—(contd.)

Serial No.	Name of book.	Remarks
47	History of North-Eastern India by R. G. Basak.	Purchased
48	History of Rajputana (in Hindi), Vol. III, part I (Dungarpur State) By G. H. Ojha.	„
49	Indian Colony of Champa by P. N. Bose.	„
50	„ „ „ Siam „ „ „ „	„
51	The Mauryan Polity by V. R. R. Dikshitar.	„
52	Mahadji Sindhia and North Indian Affairs by Jadunath Sarkar.	„
53	Poona Affairs—Malet's Embassy by G. S. Sardesai.	„
54	A Record of the Buddhist Religion by I-tsing, ed. by J. Takakusu.	„
55	Selections of the Peshwa Daftar—Index to Nos. 1 to 25.	„
56	„ „ „ „ No. 46. Miscellaneous Persian Papers by M. Nazim.	„
Journals.		
57	Ancient India, Vol. I, part 1.	Gratis
55-61	Annals of Bhandarkar Oriental Research Institute, Vol. XVII, parts 3, 4 and Vol. XVIII, parts 1 and 2.	Presented
62	Brahmavidya, Vol. I, part 1.	Gratis
63	Dacca University Studies Vol. I. No. 2.	„
64-67	Indian Culture, Vol. III, Nos. 1 to 4.	Subscribed
68-71	Indian Historical Quarterly, Vol. XII, Nos. 2 to 4 and Vol. XIII, No. 1.	„
72-75	Journal Asiatique: Tome CCXXVII, No. 2 and Tome CCXXVIII Nos. 1 to 3.	Gratis
76-79	Journal of Bihar and Orissa Research Society, Vol. XXII, parts 2 to 4 and Vol. XXIII, part 1.	Exchange
80-82	Journal of Greater India Society, Vol. II, No. 2, Vol. III, No. 2 and Vol. IV. No. 1.	Subscribed
83-85	Journal of Indian History, Vol. XV, Nos. 1 to 3.	Exchange
86-88	Journal of Royal Asiatic Society of Great Britain and Ireland, numbers for April, July and October 1935.	„

Appendix J.—(contd.)

Serial No.	Name of book.	Remarks.
89	Karnataka Historical Review, Vol. III, Nos. 1 and 2.	Exchange
90-101	Modern Review from July 1936 to June 1937.	Subscribed
102	Muslim University Journal, Vol. III, No. 1.	Gratis
103-106	Nagari Pracharini Patrika, Vol. XVII, Nos. 1 to 4.	Subscribed
107	Normal School Magazine, Investiture Number, 1936.	Gratis
108-111	Poona Orientalist, Vol. I, Nos. 1 to 4.	Subscribed
112-123	Purushartha, Vol. XII, No. 12 and Vol. XIII Nos. 1 to 11.	"
124-127	Quarterly Journal of Bharat Itihas Sanshodhak Mandal, Vol. XVII, Nos. 1 to 4.	"
128-129	Quarterly Journal of Mythic Society, Vol. XXVI, Nos. 3 to 4 and Vol. XXVII, Nos. 1 - 2.	Exchange
130-139	Sanshodhak, Vol. III, Nos. 3, 4; Vol. IV, Nos. 1 to 4 and Vol. V, Nos. 1 to 4.	"
140	Scindia School Magazine, Investiture Number, 1936.	Presented
141	Veena, December 1936.	Purchased
Literature.		
142	A History of Sanskrit Literature by A. B. Keith.	Purchased
143	Jyotirvidabharana of Kalidas by S. S. Jambekar.	"
144	Mahabharata, fascicule 8 (Virataparvan) by V. S. Sukhtan- kar.	"
145	Matsya Purana—a study by V. R. R. Dikshitar.	Exchange
146	Prabhavakacharitam of Chandraprabha Suri by H. M. Sharma.	Purchased
147	Rigveda-Samhita, Vol. II, Mandalas 2 to 5 by Vedic Research Institute, Poona.	"
148	Some aspects of the Vayu Purana by V. R. R. Dikshitar.	Exchange
149	Story of Kalaka by W. N. Brown.	Purchased
150	Tatvasara of Changdeva Wateswar by H. R. Divekar.	Exchange
Miscellaneous.		
151	Album of the Bharat Itihas Sanshodhak Mandal.	Gratis
152	Baladitya by A. S. P. Ayyar.	Purchased

Appendix J.—(contd.)

Serial No.	Name of book.	Remarks.
153	भारतीय राजधर्म published by Hindi Sahitya Sabha, Gwalior.	Gratis
154	Bulletin No. 7 of Office des Institut d' Archæologie et d' Histoir de L'Art, Paris.	"
155	Future of Canadian Mining by T. A. Crerar.	"
156	ग्वाल्हेर राज्यातील श्री देवदर्शन published by Central Religious Endowment Trust.	"
157	History of Hindu Mathematics, part 1, by B. B. Datta and A. N. Singh.	Purchased
158	History of Janakganj School by R. B. Bhagwat.	Gratis
159	Progress of Education in Gwalior State by B. R. Bokil.	"
160	संगीत शास्त्रकार व कलावंत यांचा इतिहास by L. D. Joshi.	Purchased
161	Dr. S. K. Aiyangar Commemoration Volume.	"
162	स्वर्गीय संदेश by B. R. Bhagwat.	Gratis
163	Vijayanagara Commemoration Volume (in Marathi) published by Bharat Itihas Sanshodhak Mandal.	"
164	Vijayanagara Sexcentenary Commemoration Volume.	Purchased
Museums.		
165	Annual Report of Curzon Museum, Muttra for the year 1935-36.	Gratis
166	Annual Report of Government Museum and Connemara Library Madras for the year 1935-36.	"
167	Annual Report of Watson Museum of Antiquities, Rajkot for the year 1935-36.	"
168	Bulletin of Museum of Fine Arts, Boston, June 1937.	"
169	The Museums of India published by the Museums Association, London.	"
Numismatics.		
170	The coinage and Metrology of the Sultans of Delhi by H. N. Wright.	"

APPENDIX J.—(concl'd.)

Serial No.	Name of book.	Remarks.
Photography.		
171	List of Archæological photo-negatives stored in the Office of Superintendent of Archæological Survey, Southern Circle, upto March 1935.	Gratis
172-173	List of Archæological photo-negatives stored in the Office of the D. G. A. in India, parts I and II.	"
State Publications.		
174	Administration Report of the Gwalior State for the year 1934-35.	"
175	General Statistics of Gwalior State for V. S. 1982.	"
176	" " " " for " " 1991.	"
177	Gwalior State Annual Civil List No. LXXI upto 30th June 1936.	Purchased
178	Gwalior State Annual Civil List No. LXXII upto 30th June 1937.	Purchased

Appendix K.

Statement of expenditure incurred during the year 1936-37, Samvat 1993.

S. No.	Head.	Amount of current year.	Amount of last year.	Total.
		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
1	Salaries	12,996 0 0	21 15 0	13,017 15 0
2	Travelling allowance ..	1,141 8 6	..	1,141 8 6
3	Contingencies	1,699 15 6	143 6 0	1,843 5 6
4	Library (Books)	391 7 9	..	391 7 9
5	Publications	487 6 0	..	487 6 0
6	Museum ;—	1,478 15 8	..	1,478 15 8
	(a) Collection and purchase of antiquities. Rs. 380 2 0			
	(b) Exhibitions of antiquities Rs. 1,000 5 8			
	(c) Upkeep of Gujari Mahal Rs. 98 8 0			
7	Works	1,889 1 0	605 8 2	2,494 9 2
8	Miscellaneous	447 3 3	..	447 8 3
9	General saving	295 6 0	1,914 10 8	2,210 0 8
	Total ..	20,826 15 8	2,685 7 10	23,512 7 6

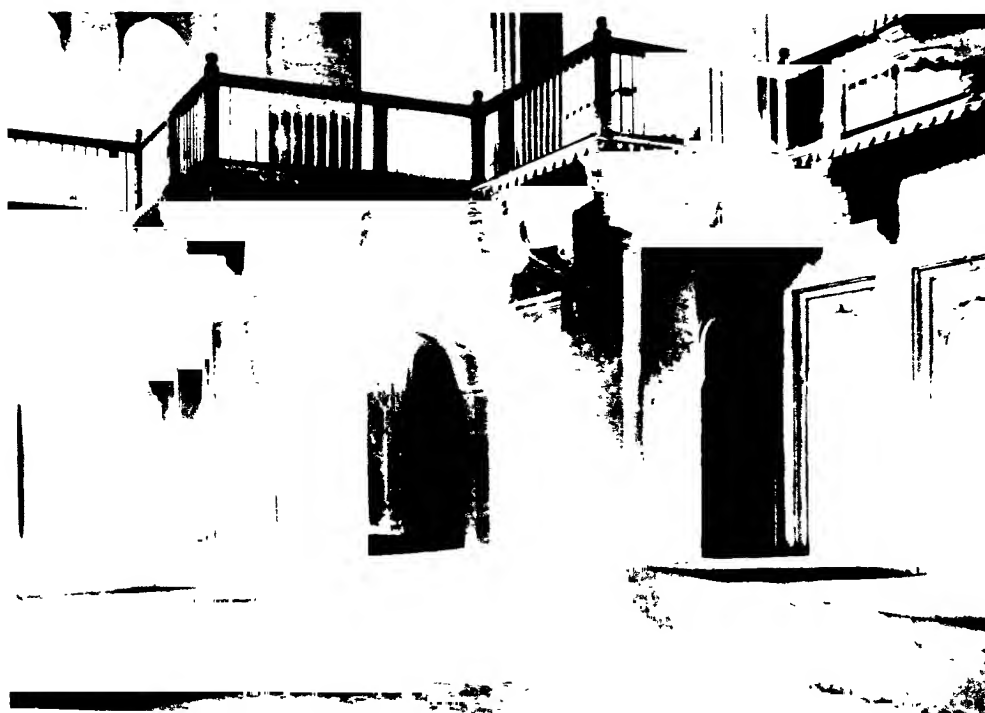
Appendix L.

Statement of income realised during the Year 1936-37, Samvat 1993.

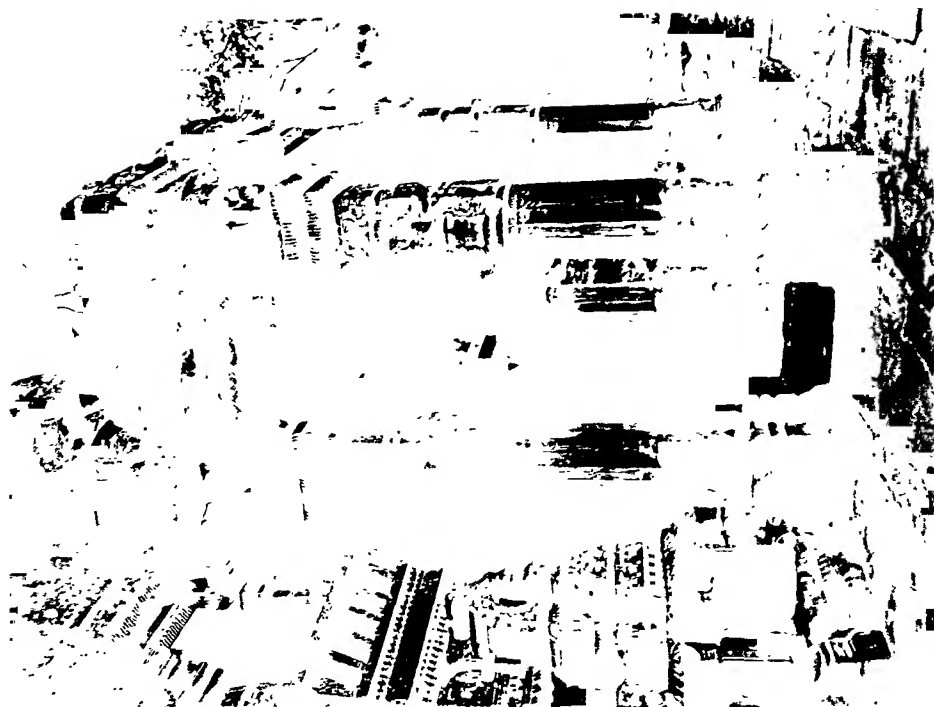
S. No.	I t e m .	Amount.
		Rs. a. p.
1	Sale of publications	118 8 9
2	,, of photographs	478 1 6
3	Miscellaneous	57 15 9
	Total ..	654 10 0



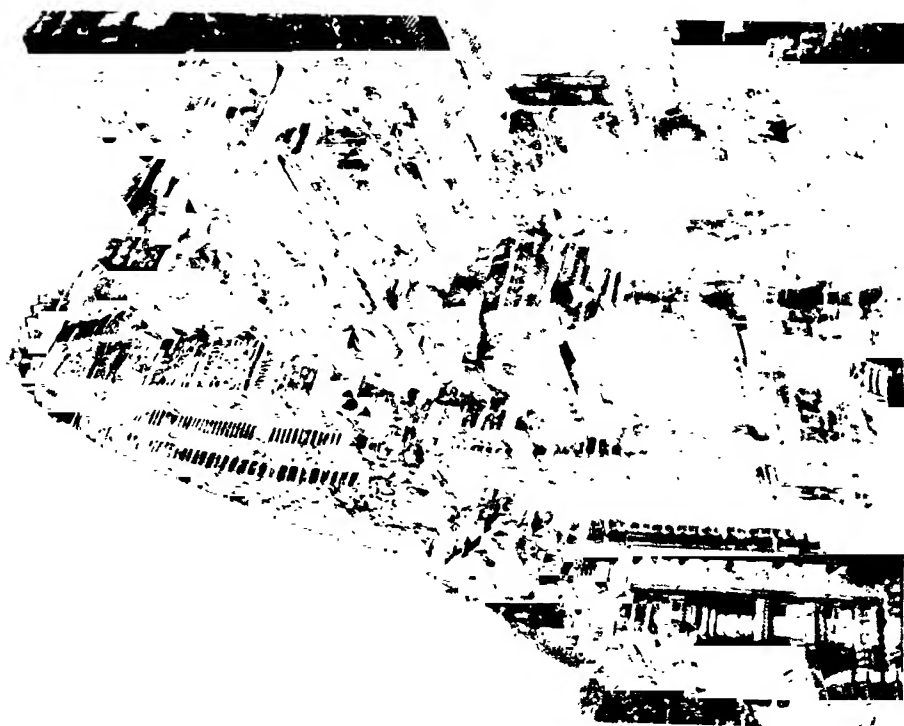
iii Dhumesvar temple near Pawaya, side view.



iii Dhumesvar temple near Pawaya, interior, lower storey.



ii) Maladevi temple at Gyaraspur, Porch.



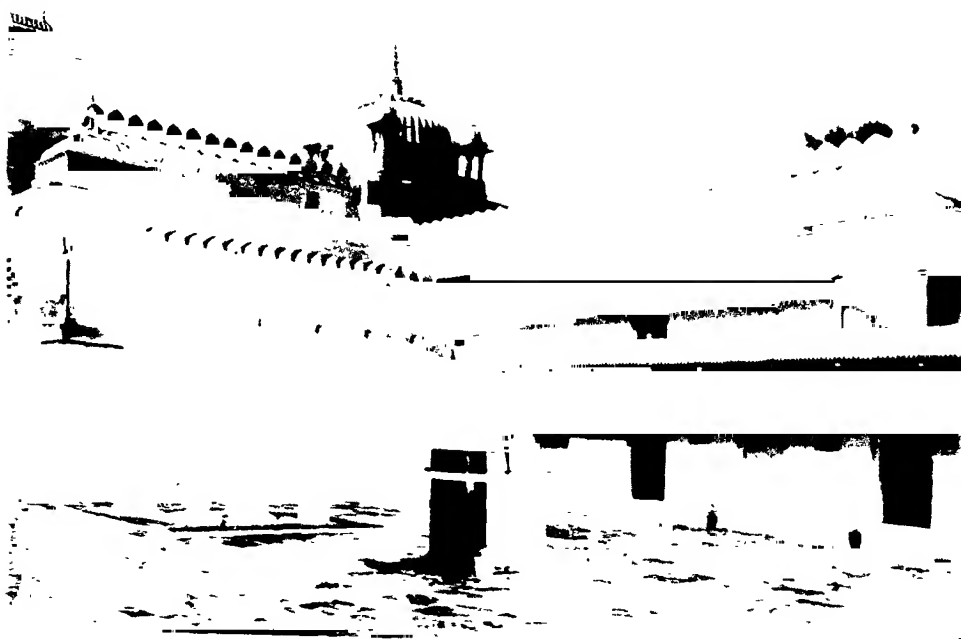
iii) Maladevi temple at Gyaraspur, Sikhura.



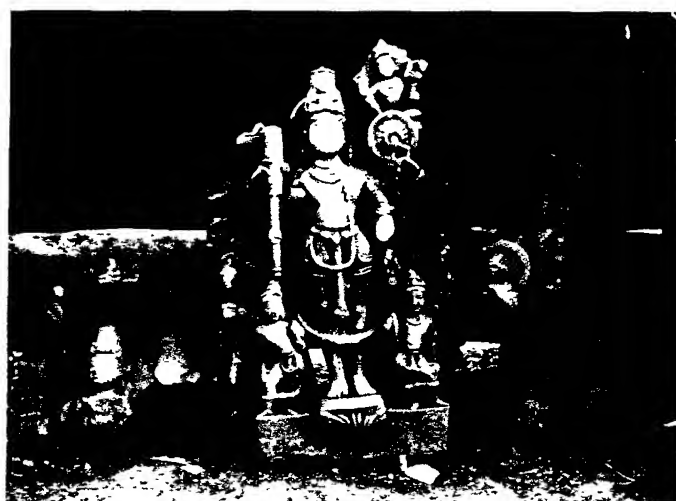
(ii) Tomb of Tansen at Gwalior, new *juli* railing.



(iii) Panchamnagar Palace at Chanderi, front view.



(iv) Panchamnagar Palace at Chanderi, interior court-yard.



(a) Vishnu. Open-air Museum at Bhilsa.



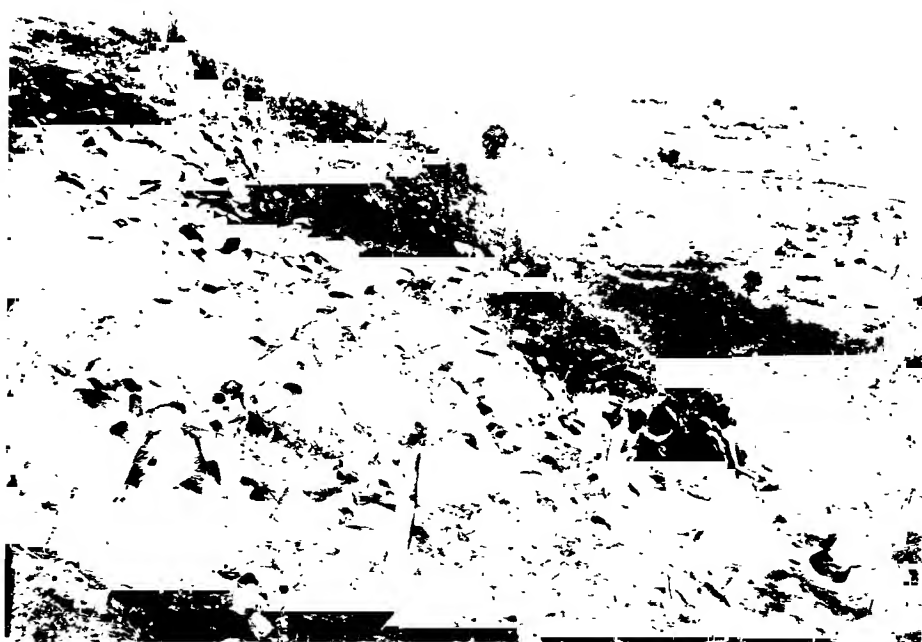
(b) Nandi. Open-air Museum at Bhilsa.



(c) Vishnu. Open-air Museum at Bhilsa.



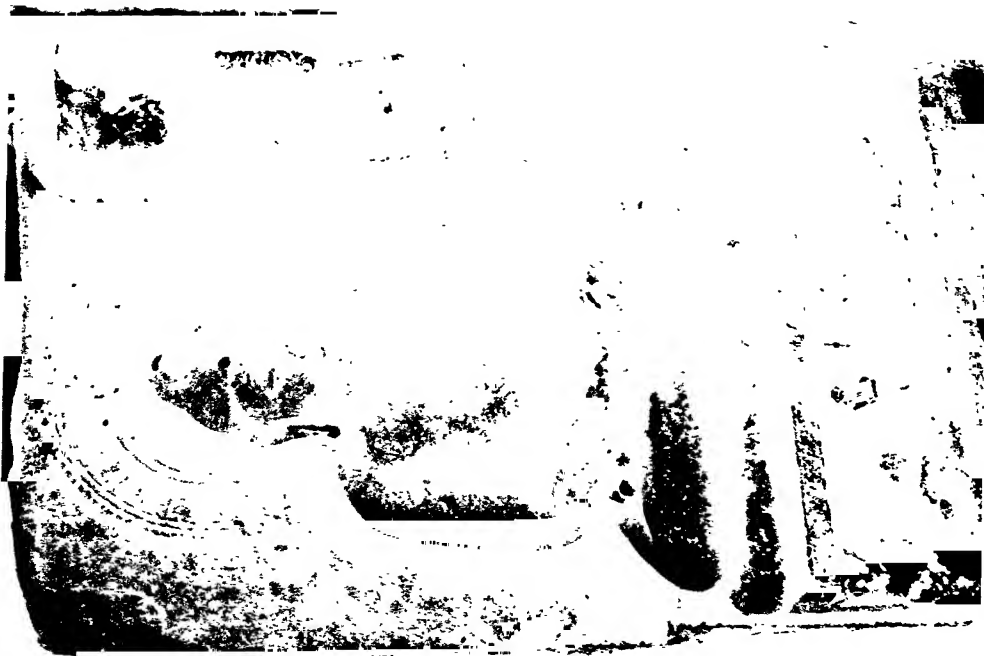
(d) A female devotee. Open-air Museum at Bhilsa.



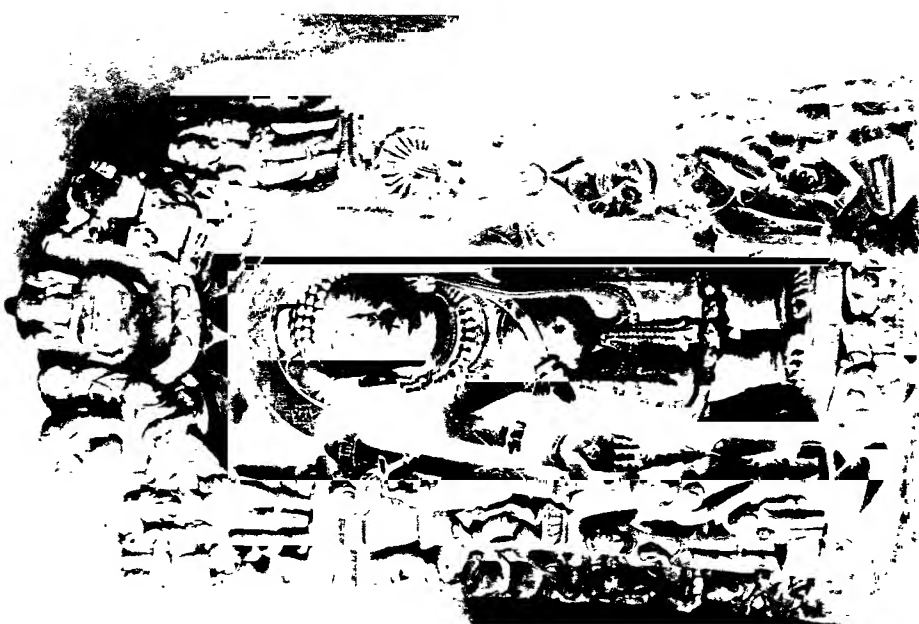
a Ruins of a Buddhist *stupa* near Gyarpur.



b Ruins of a Buddhist *stupa* near Gyarpur



b/ Jaina Tirthankara seated from Gwalior Fort.
(now in the Arch. Museum at Gwalior)



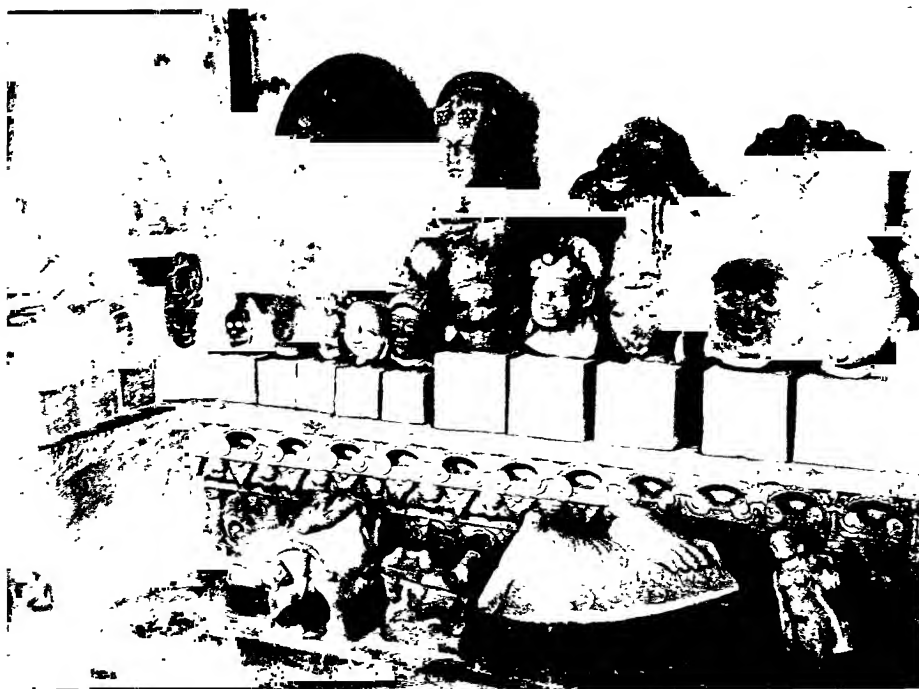
c/ Vamana (dwarf Vishnu) from Narwar
(now in the Arch. Museum at Gwalior)



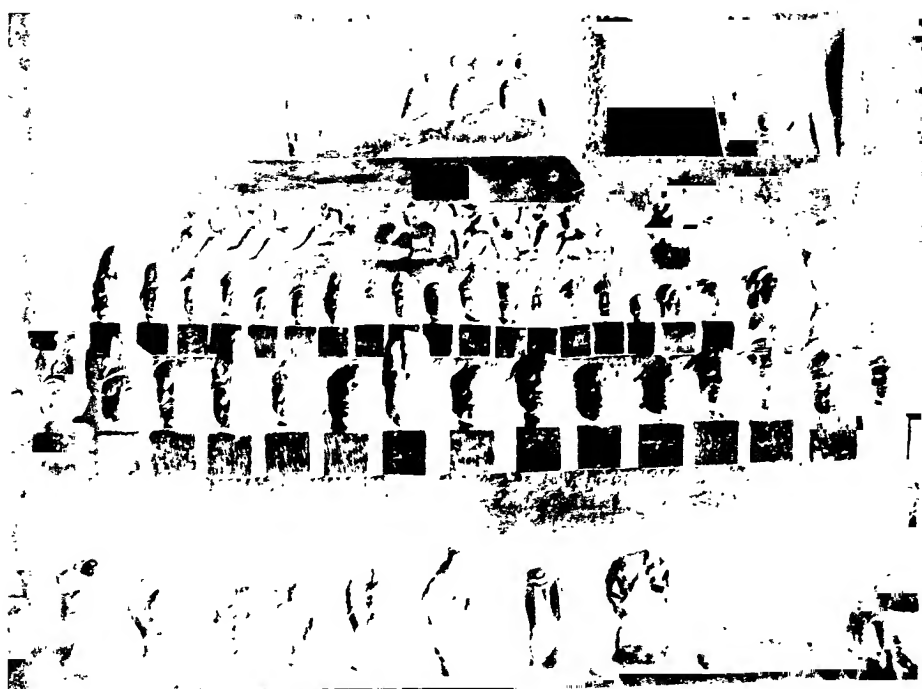
a Collection of fragmentary images of gods and goddesses.
(Archæological Museum at Gwalior)



b Collection of fragmentary images of gods and goddesses.
(Archæological Museum at Gwalior)



(iii) Collection of fragmentary images of gods and goddesses.
(Archæological Museum at Gwalior)



(iv) Collection of fragmentary images of gods and goddesses.
(Archæological Museum at Gwalior)



Old painting : A young lady in a
contemplative mood.
(Archæological Museum at Gwalior)



Old painting : Krishna and Radha, dancing.
(Archæological Museum at Gwalior)



Old painting : Humayun.

شاه عالم بادشاہ

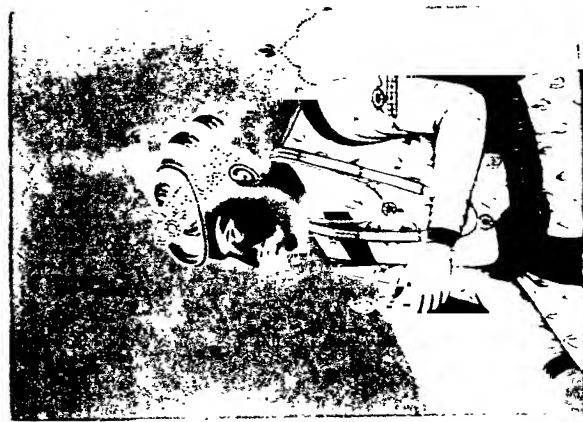


Old painting : Shah Alam II



Old painting : Babar.

محمد بادشاہ



Old painting : Muhammad Shah.



Old painting : Timur.

اورنگزیب عالمگیر



Old painting : Aurangzeb

"A book that is shut is but a block"

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